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Post-War Program

ORDNANCE: ENEMY AND OURS BY MAJOR GENERAL H. B. SAYLER Deputy Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army

FOR years to come, American servicemen and veterans will probably continue arguing the fine points of one weapon as compared with another, or the superiority of American ordnance over that of our former enemies. Like the old "immovable object - irresistible force" controversy, some aspects of a comparison of enemy materiel with American equipment may never be settled, but certain definite conclusions have already been drawn from our war experience and from thorough tests conducted on German and Japanese materiel.


Maj. Gen. Sayler

With victory over the Axis nations, the Allies proved conclusively the superiority of our firepower. But a few American soldiers, returning from battle areas all over the world, have maintained that certain pieces of enemy equipment outshone ours in battle performance. It is conceded that great quantitative odds were on our side; American mass productive capacity has never been matched. But the question has often been asked: "Just how good was American equipment as compared with that of the enemy, especially as compared with German materiel?"

How good was German materiel? Soon after VE-Day, American Ordnance technicians and specialists uncovered and disclosed an impressive array of new and terrible weapons under development by German engineers and scientists. It was suggested that, had the war lasted another six months, it might have had a different ending. In the light of all the facts, this should be regarded as extremely doubtful. We, too, had many new developments on the fire. Our weapons were undergoing continuous improvement, and some totally new ones were being perfected. Moreover, America had the productive resources to exploit each new development rapidly and make it effective on the battlefield. Whereas, Germany's over-all producing capacity was continually shrinking as a result of strategic bombing and difficulty of access to essential raw materials. In the race for time, it is likely that U. S. ordnance technology would have maintained its lead.

It is true that, sooner or later, the Germans would have uncovered the secret of atomic bombs. It is known that the Nazis had been conducting intensive research into atomic bomb possibilities and that their experiments had reached the point of near success, although in this case,

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Air and Ground Forces Plan Nat. Gd. Increase

In line with post-war planning for an expanded National Guard, special preparations are being made for the training of Regular Army officers and enlisted men as instructors by both the Army Ground Forces and Army Air Forces.

Under present plans the post-war National Guard air arm will consist of 84 squadrons, 72 of which will be composed of fighter and other combat type planes, where the peak strength of pre-war National Guard aviation was 29 squadrons of observation planes. The newly-planned squadrons will be approximately three times larger than pre-war National Guard squadrons.

An extensive system of furnishing instructors has been established by the Army Air Forces. In charge of the program is Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Air Staff and former commanding general of the Ninth Air Force.

Each state will be allotted at least one National Guard squadron as a part of the post-war system, a number of fields being abandoned by the AAF being slated for training and basing the Guard units.

Aside from the aviation units, continued use will be made of observation planes by National Guard Artillery units. It is planned to assign two of the light planes to each Field Artillery battalion and battalion headquarters.

Under the Army Ground Forces courses designed to orient and train selected officers and enlisted men have been established in order to secure uniform results and to start all instructors on a sound basis. General Jacob L. Devers, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, has announced.

There will be three separate programs of instruction: one for senior state instructors, one for officer instructors other than senior state instructors and one for sergeant instructors.

Senior state instructors, who will report to the state capital concerned about one month prior to actual reorganization of the National Guard within that state, will first attend a ten-day orientation course in Washington. This course will include a study of War Department policies, National Guard history, and typical training and administrative problems. The Chief of Staff, United States Army, and the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, are scheduled to appear before this school.

The courses for officer instructors other than senior state instructors will run for 30 days at the Infantry, Field Artillery, Armored, Cavalry and Antiaircraft Artillery Service Schools. Each course will have an original capacity of 100, with a class of 50 starting every two weeks thereafter. These courses will provide instruction on the latest tactics and techniques as well as general orientation on the War Department and National Guard.

The courses for sergeant instructors, running for 30 days at the service schools, with 100-pupil capacities, will take up the same general orientation subjects, but will additionally drill on specific duties to be performed.

Adm. Towers Heads Pacific Fleet

Secretary of Navy James Forrestal has appointed Admiral John H. Towers as commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean areas.

He succeeds Admiral Raymond A. Spruance who has been appointed President of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I.

The appointment of Admiral Towers is in accord with the Secretary's program to place Naval officers with air training in high Navy posts. At the same time it was announced that Admiral Towers was succeeded as Fifth Fleet Commander by Vice Admiral Frederick C. Sherman.

The Navy in another shift ordered Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, former deputy Chief of Naval operations for Air, to take command of the Eighth Fleet. Admiral Mitscher will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Arthur W. Redford, Commander of the Fleet Air Army, Seattle, Wash.

Admiral Richard S. Edwards, vice chief of naval operations was appointed commander of the Western Sea Frontier, San Francisco, succeeding Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, and Vice Admiral Bernhard H. Bieri, deputy chief of naval operations for administration, was put in command of the Tenth Fleet. He was succeeded in his former post by Rear Admiral Richard L. Connolly.

Adm. Glassford in Germany

Vice Adm. William Glassford, former commander of U. S. Naval Forces, North African Waters, recently assumed command of U. S. Naval Forces in Germany from Vice Adm. Robert L. Ghormley at a ceremony on the quarterdeck of Naval Headquarters in the Academy Building, Frankfurt. He will also serve as the naval adviser to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.).

Admiral Ghormley will return immediately to the United States.

C of S to Adm. Low

Capt. William D. Brown, USN, has relieved Capt. Harold C. Fitz, USN, as Aide and Chief of Staff to Rear Adm. Francis S. Low, USN, Commander, Cruisers and Destroyers, Pacific Fleet.

Captain Fitz will report to the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, for duty in the office of the Deputy Inspector General, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas.

Increase Rest Leaves

The War Department has issued instructions to all Theaters that in the future all temporary duty orders, granted in the Theaters for rest, rehabilitation and recovery in the United States, will be for a 45-day period instead of the 30 days formerly standard here.



Adm. Towers

President Approves Act For Army Commissions

Officers who have served during the war are offered, under the bill, HR 4587, signed by President Truman on 28 Dec., opportunity to be appointed as commissioned officers in the Regular Army.

The bill applies to officers of all categories, Reserve, National Guard, and Army of the United States.

The complete text of the new act was printed in the 10 Nov. issue of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*.

The act is implemented by the policies tentatively set forth in War Department Circular 366, the complete text of which was published in the 15 Dec. issue of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. Only minor changes were made in the procedures promulgated in the circular. So much of the table, appearing on page 551 of the 15 Dec. issue, as pertains to majors of the Adjutant General's Department and Judge Advocate General's Department has been changed to read "17 or more but less than 23 years." The tentative table set a 32 year maximum.

With the present commissioned strength of the Regular Army at approximately 15,000, the new law provides for an increase to 25,000.

Officers wishing transfer to the Regular Army must fill out War Department AGO Form 62 and file it in duplicate.

In announcing the provisions of the new legislation, Secretary of War Patterson said:

"Men who have gained valuable experience in specialized skills during the war—often under combat conditions—will now have a chance to apply them to lifetime careers."

"Officers appointed under the bill will serve on an equal basis with those now in the Regular Army and will have the same opportunities for promotion."

An officer appointed under provisions of the new bill who at the time of his appointment is holding a temporary commission whether on active or inactive status in a higher grade will retain such temporary commission until reduced in the general reduction program for temporary grades of other Regular officers. Appointment in the Regular Army will not militate against promotion to higher temporary grade.

In addition to those officers mentioned in the table referred to Medical Administrative and Sanitary Corps officers of the AUS may be appointed in the Pharmacy Corps under the provisions for that corps. As this is an interim measure, educational requirements for the Pharmacy Corps are waived.

Not Appointed Under the Act

No person will be appointed as a commissioned officer of the Regular Army under the provisions of Section 4 of the Act:

1. In a promotion list or service if he would upon appointment receive credit for twenty-three or more years of service under Section 5 of the Act, or has attained his 48th birthday.

2. In the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Veterinary Corps, Pharmacy Corps or Corps of Chaplains, if upon appointment

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Control of Germany

St. Louis Post-Dispatch—"The problem is not yet one of shoring up the German economy. It is still one of making Europe safe."

Charleston Gazette—"Our immediate problem is not to prevent Germany from rebuilding for war, but to see that she again becomes a self-supporting nation."

Boston Christian Science Monitor—"The Army should be relieved of political pressures or it will never restore order before its civilian successors take over in Germany in June."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat—"No one entertains the remote thought that the Germans should be coddled,

but we are doing a botched job in handling the defeated Reich and it is high time we recognize that much of the fault lies with the Allies and not with the German people."

Philadelphia Record—"Soviet representatives knew what they were there for, and were doing it. If they are setting up an efficient system of Communism in their zone let us set up an efficient democracy in ours."

Boston Traveller—"The cheapest and most satisfactory remedy is to put the Germans on their own as soon as possible, in an economic sense, and maintain strict supervision of all potential war-making capacities."

Baltimore News-Post—"Any plan to convert Germany wholly from an industrial to an agricultural

economy might punish Germany to the full satisfaction of the most vindictive—but it would not produce reparations."

Cleveland Plain Dealer—"The Reich must be put to work to make its way under control and direction. The question is: Can this be done if Germany is deprived of the Ruhr heavy industrial area?"

New York Sun—"The job at hand is to keep the Germans alive during what is bound to be an exceedingly hard winter."

Philadelphia Inquirer—"The Americans, British and French run into more conflicts and confusion every day, with the Germans in their zones showing no inclination toward democratization and with economic adjustments endlessly snarled among a populace that is sullen with defeat and hunger."

Pearl Harbor Inquiry

BY MARK S. WATSON

Conjectures which had been offered as to the supposed pre-Pearl Harbor views of Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations in 1941, were replaced this week by that officer's own forthright testimony before the congressional committee. The swift summary which can be made of his voluminous evidence is probably contained in a single sentence from that evidence—he had, in fact, not expected the Japanese to attack Pearl Harbor on 7 Dec., but in view of his 27 Nov. war warning to the Pacific command he also was surprised that normal steps had not been taken by that command to be on the lookout for an attack which might develop.

Pressed for explanation of what he would have done had he been in Pearl Harbor and in receipt of the Washington instructions of 27 Nov., he replied that he would have started radar operations on a 24-hour basis; would have made an estimate of where an attack would come, if it were coming; would have sent out planes on long-range reconnaissance; would also have employed submarines for reconnaissance; and in short would have used all available facilities to avert attack. The fleet itself at the time, he went on, while lacking supplies vessels which would have been required for seizing and holding westerly bases, was ready for operations comprised in the war plans then contemplated.

It has been apparent from the beginning that major questions in the inquiry would be on whether the high command in Washington had itself measured at all accurately the possibility of a Japanese raid in force on Pearl Harbor, and had fully communicated its views to the Pacific command; and then whether the Pacific command had appraised the situation accurately in the light of those views, and had issued orders suitable to that situation. These remain the major issues, toward which the testimony of Admiral Stark and Admiral Turner has been particularly directed.

It is important at this stage to keep in mind that it is the views of the high commands of both Army and Navy in Washington which have been fully presented thus far, and the Kimmel-Short views remain for the most part unexplained save at previous inquiries. With that as reminder that much remains to be disclosed, it is possible to recognize the vigor and thoroughness with which the Washington viewpoint has been presented, especially on the issues just referred to.

Thus, Admiral Stark (like Admiral Turner, who in 1941 was chief of War Plans) not only stressed the "unequivocal" character of his 27 Nov. war warning but referred to it as the culmination of a long series of discussions about war possibilities and appropriate war procedures. He listed eleven specific indications of Japan's hostile intentions which had been sent from Washington to Pearl Harbor in as many weeks just prior to the attack. Taken as a whole, he contended, Admiral Kimmel was adequately informed of possibilities, and thereby it could be expected at Washington that the "defensive deployment" instructions of 27 Nov. would immediately spread our naval strength and put and keep it on guard against surprise. Admiral Stark continued that in view of this he had felt it was unnecessary on 7 Dec. to send additional warning of that critical point in the now famous "four-

teenth page" (the delivery of Japan's answer at 1 p. m. Washington time). Save by hindsight not then available, he said with a good deal of bluntness, it would have been difficult to ascribe to that 1 p. m. matter the crushing importance which now we clearly see that it had.

The one-time chief of naval operations was pressed for fuller explanation on that moot point of why he felt sufficient information had been placed in Admiral Kimmel's possession. In a prepared statement Admiral Stark replied that he himself (Stark) had repeatedly expressed his own "continued concern" over the possibility of an air attack, and had never altered it. He found nothing in the pre-7 Dec. record to indicate that Admiral Kimmel's own concern on that subject was diminished, and he referred to an 18 Oct. communication from Pearl Harbor specifically mentioning the possibility of a surprise attack in advance of a war declaration, and use in that attack of air as well as submarine elements.

Non-disability Pay Supported

Non-disability retirement pay for both Reserve Officers and those of the National Guard will capture the legislative spotlight for both the Reserve Officers Association and the Reserve Officers Naval Service when the Congress reconvenes this month.

Although both organizations have set up legislative programs looking toward the support of bills which will effect them in particular, it is understood that the Retirement measure introduced by Congressman Overton Brooks is considered to be of immediate interest.

The Reserve Officers Association, which is still operating under the jurisdiction of its Board of Trustees, is planning to take an active part in the hearings on unification, post-war military training, and revision of the National Defense Act of 1920, changes in which, it is felt, are essential if the United States is to carry forward post-war military programs and policies which have been established by both the Army and the Navy.

Army Reserve Group

Specifically, the Reserve Officers Association, which now has a membership of some 50,000, is of the opinion that some compensation is due Reserve and National Guard Officers who have given freely of their time and efforts in the interest of training and other activities essential to the maintenance of a strong military body.

Although the actual basis upon which such retirement pay will be worked out is a matter still undecided, the consensus among Association members is that it should be based upon length of service rather than base pay.

It was also explained that there should be a limiting age with respect to such payments. For instance it is not contemplated that a young man may enter the service at twenty-one and at forty-one begin to draw his compensation. Under the proposed plan his payments would not begin until he was fifty-five. Should he die in the meantime, no payments would be made at all.

The Associations believe that adoption of the measure would provide an incentive for young men to join the Reserves or the National Guard, and that without it both the Army and Navy plans for expanded service may well fall short of their intended objective.

While the Reserve Officers Association

has taken no part in the Unification hearings, they support the Army plan and will appear in testimony before the Committee if called upon. For the months to come the Association will continue its support of legislation looking toward Post War military training.

Since no regular legislative committee may be set up within the ROA until its convention at Chicago in June, the organization will be represented in legislative matters by its General Secretary, Brig. Gen. E. A. Evans, who has represented them before Congress in the past.

Naval Association

The Reserve Officers of the Naval Service have already set up a legislative Committee headed by Eugene Carusi. While the RONS for all practical purposes are still in the organization stage, work has already begun on setting up a basic legislative program looking toward keeping the membership advised on all legislation affecting themselves and the organization.

Present plans for the coming year contemplate the distribution among members of a legislative digest which will keep members advised of new legislation, its effect upon the RONS, etc., so that when questionnaires are sent out representatives may appear before Congress armed with the actual reaction of RON members.

Although the RONS, like the Reserve Officers Association, is deeply interested in the non-disability retirement measure, they will also take an active part in the promotion of post-war military training, as well as pending legislation looking toward the size of a permanent Navy and its Reserve Corps. In this respect the organization will emphasize the educational aspect of post-war military training from the point of view of expanding the Reserve's teaching facilities.

Little can be expected from the RONS in the near future however, until such time as the Navy Department brings forth its recommendations for the Naval Reserve. This study is still underway by the Navy Department and is not expected to be submitted to Congress for several weeks.

Speaking on Merger

In keeping with a policy expressed by President Truman at a recent press conference, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal yesterday rescinded a previous request prohibiting Naval personnel from speaking frankly on the unification question except before Congressional committees.

At his press conference President Truman asserted that he wanted everybody to express his honest opinion on the subject and added that he wanted to get the best results possible. He said that in order to accomplish this he wanted the opinion of everybody. Nobody, he said, has been muzzled.

Secretary Forrestal, following the President's statement, sent out an Alva stat-

"When the President was asked at his press conference on 20 Dec. 1945 whether his message to Congress of 19 Dec. 1945 urging the enactment of legislation creating a single department of defense was intended to stop further discussion by Naval officers on the question of unification he replied he did not intend to muzzle anyone. (The above then quotes the Pres-

"All officers of the Navy and Marine Corps and all others in the Naval service shall be guided accordingly."

Would Improve USMA Cadets

Believing that time and money have been wasted on "inferior" students at West Point, a Board of Consultants has recommended to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy that nominations for cadetship be continued by members of Congress, but that the selection of which are principals and which alternates be left to the Academic Board.

This method, according to the Consultants, would result in improving the quality of cadets.

In a letter transmitting the report of the Board of Consultants, the Superintendent of the Academy, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, stated to Senator Thomas, Utah, chairman of the Senate Military Committee:

"In your capacity as chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and the Board of Visitors, I know you are interested in important developments at West Point. For that reason, I am sending you a report of a Board of Consultants consisting of civilian educators and War Department representatives, who visited West Point recently to examine the curriculum of the 4-year course which is to be resumed next year. I have included enough copies to permit distribution to the other Senate members of the Board of Visitors if you consider it appropriate.

"I would be particularly interested in hearing your views on the recommendation contained in Paragraph 20 of the Consultants' report. The Board, like a similar one convened in 1942, was impressed with the time and money expended at West Point upon inferior cadets admitted under the present system of entrance requirements. The Consultants consider that one way of improving the quality of new cadets would be to invite Members of Congress to designate appointees to the Military Academy as at present but without designation as to principal or alternate, the latter to be determined by the Academic Board of the Academy. This same proposal was made by Board of Consultants in 1942, but the War Department took no action at that time because of absence of an accepted yardstick for determining the relative qualifications of appointees. Since that time, the Academic Board of the Military Academy has required considerable experience in selecting cadets under the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of Congress approved 3 June 1942. In applying this Act, the Academic Board classifies and arranges candidates in order of apparent suitability as officer material. This involves a careful scrutiny of all available data including entrance examinations, aptitude tests, and prior scholastic and extra-curricular records.

"I have discussed this recommendation with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, General Edwards, and we both believe that the acceptance of this method would result in more efficient operation of the Military Academy and an improved quality of its product. We are uncertain, however, as to how such a proposal would be received by the Members of Congress. Insofar as the Military Academy is concerned, I feel that even if only a few Members accept the method initially, its success in operation might be hoped to induce eventual acceptance approaching unanimity."

This recommendation of the Board of Consultants reinforces the opinion of a member of the House Military Committee expressed at a recent hearing before that committee on a bill affecting the United States Military Academy, who also suggested that the proposed method of selecting principals and alternates be adopted. Other members of the committee approved the idea, claiming that it might not only result beneficially for the Corps of Cadets but that it would relieve members of Congress from blame for supposed partiality in the selection of principals and alternates.

Effect of Merger on Military Programs and Budget

In the studies now underway looking toward the drafting of a merger bill to comply with the recommendations of President Truman, considerable attention is being given to the first point in the President's list of "important reasons for combining the two existing Departments."

Declaring that, "We should have integrated strategic plans and a unified military program and budget," the President amplified his point by saying:

"With the coming of peace, it is clear that we must not only continue, but strengthen, our present facilities for integrated planning. We cannot have the sea, land, and air members of our defense team working at what may turn out to be cross purposes, planning their programs on different assumptions as to the nature of the military establishment we need, and engaging in an open competition for funds."

"Strategy, program, and budget are all aspects of the same basic decisions. Using the advice of our scientists and our intelligence officers, we must make the wisest estimate as to the probable nature of any future attack upon us, determine accordingly how to organize and deploy our military forces, and allocate the available manpower, materiel, and financial resources in a manner consistent with the over-all plan."

"Up to the present time, the makeup and balance of our Armed Forces have not been planned as a whole. Programs and budget requests from the Army and Navy have been formulated separately, on the basis of independent concepts of mission and function. These separate programs and budgets have not been considered together until after they have passed out of military hands and even out of the hands of the Secretaries of War and the Navy. The whole job of reconciling the divergent claims of the Departments has been thrust upon the President and the Congress."

"This war has demonstrated completely that the resources of this nation in manpower and in raw materials are not unlimited. To realize this is to comprehend the urgent need for finding a way to allocate these resources intelligently among the competing services. This means designing a balanced military structure reflecting a considered apportionment of responsibility among the services for the performance of a joint mission."

"From experience as a member of the Congress, I know the great difficulty of appraising properly the over-all security needs of the nation from piecemeal presentations by separate departments appearing before separate Congressional committees at different times. It is only by combining the armed forces into a single department that the Congress can have the advantage of considering a single coordinated and comprehensive security program."

"On these conclusions there is considerable lack of agreement. Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, then Chief of Operations, for example, told the committee that he believes it a "step backward to attempt to regiment military thinking, particularly at high levels."

"This nation," Admiral King declared, "has come to be the most powerful in the world by following the opposite theory. The ingenuity and independent thought on the part of our military personnel constitutes one of the greatest elements in our fighting strength. So far as the exercise of unified command is concerned, the problem is one of coordinating functions, not of unifying all thought. In other words, I believe that unity of purpose is being confused with unity of function."

Further as to planning and the military program, Admiral King believes that "it is questionable, to say the least, whether the Army General Staff organization and the Navy counterpart can be reconciled into one without detriment to both."

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, however, feels that "it is not feasible to arrive at the size or composition of each arm without simultaneously considering the others. Each arm supplements the other and no single service can be independently considered."

On the budget angle, General of the Army George C. Marshall declared that, "Under the present system or lack of system, two separate executive departments compete for annual appropriations. Each asserts its independent viewpoint before separate committees and sub-committees of the Congress. And each tends to seek the maximum appropriation for itself. Such a procedure offers no assurance that each dollar appropriated buys the largest measure of protection for the Nation."

General A. A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps, believes that the planning and control exercised by the Joint Chiefs of Staff is more effective than

a single department would be. "The basic pattern for the conduct of the war," he told the committee, "was coordinate direction at the seat of government and unity of command at the point of application of armed force. The coordinating agency was the Joint Chiefs of Staff which proved to be an entirely adequate medium for effecting coordination at home and enforcing the nation's command mandates in the field. As a representative body, the Joint Chiefs of Staff performed many functions in addition to their obvious mission of giving intelligent and flexible direction to the fighting forces. They assisted the President in the exercise of his functions as Commander-in-Chief and they represented a medium through which Congress, the civilian agencies and the people could find an expression of their legitimate interests without any suggestion of political interference in the conduct of the war."

Credit for Academy Service

The War Department has given its approval to S. 900, a bill which would permit officers to count time spent at a service academy for pay and retirement purposes.

Under present law such time may be credited only to officers appointed to the academies before specific dates—in the case of Army officers appointed to West Point or Annapolis, 24 Aug. 1912, and in the case of officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, or Public Health, 4 March 1913.

By the provisions of the bill all graduates of service academies would be placed on the same footing as far as pay and retirement credit for academy service is concerned.

In endorsing the legislation, which is not a Department bill, Secretary of War Patterson has written the chairman of the Senate Military Committee, Senator Thomas, Utah, as follows:

"Officers of the Army who were appointed to the United States Military Academy or United States Naval Academy after 24 Aug. 1912 may not count the time spent at either academy in computing their length of service for any purpose. Officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey or Public Health service may not count for any purpose service as a midshipman or cadet at these service academies if their appointments were made subsequent to 4 March 1913. Service as an aviation cadet in the Army is creditable for pay purposes since such cadets are enlisted men, but it appears that certain service as an aviation cadet in the Navy is not so creditable."

"Under the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended by the Act of 7 Sept. 1944, virtually all types of military or naval service, active or inactive, may be credited for pay purposes, except service as a cadet or midshipman and certain service as an aviation cadet in the Naval Reserve. The enactment of those Acts indicated the intention of Congress to recognize for pay purposes any period of time in which an individual was serving, in active or inactive status, in any component of the armed forces. Existing law allows, in effect, persons in a reserve component to count for pay purposes periods of time during which such persons were members of reserve components, although not on active duty. Cadets and midshipmen are members of their respective services and are at all times on actual active duty."

"The provision of section 2 of S. 900 which would authorize crediting of service as cadets and midshipmen in the computation of years of service for retirement purposes would place those officers of the Army who were appointed cadets at the United States Military Academy or midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy subsequent to 24 August 1912 on an equal basis with other officers of the Army who were appointed to either of the academies prior to that date and who are now authorized to count such service as cadets or midshipmen for pay and retirement purposes. Likewise, this provision would place those officers of the Navy or Marine Corps who were appointed cadets at the United States Military Academy or midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy subsequent to 4 March 1913 on an equal basis with other officers of the Navy or Marine Corps who were appointed to either of the academies prior to that date, who are now authorized to count such service for pay and retirement purposes. The War Department believes that it would be equitable to place all officers on an equal basis in regard to the crediting of service at the service academies for pay and retirement purposes."

Making use of more than a million square feet of surplus landing mats obtained from the Corps of Engineers, the Storage Division of the Jeffersonville, Ind., QM Depot has been able to increase its outdoor storage space by approximately 600,000 square feet.

Joint Pay Study

With both Secretary of War Patterson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal out of the country, there is little prospect of early action on the joint study of revision of the Service pay schedules.

The original provision in the Appropriation Rescission bill directed that the recommendations on pay be submitted to Congress by 3 Jan. However, veto of the Rescission bill (on grounds not connected with the pay provision) has removed the legal compulsion for the study and while the Departments are planning to go ahead with their drafting of recommendations they feel that they can now take more time to reach their conclusions.

While the Secretaries are away from Washington and no final action could be taken anyway, members of the Joint Pay Board have been going over details of their report. On the major premise—an overall pay increase—there is complete agreement. It is understood that the board is recommending a flat percentage increase for all regular pay, commissioned and enlisted, active and retired.

As to the additional pay for extra hazards, flight, glider, parachute, submarine, etc., there are still matters of policy to be decided, and it is quite possible that these decisions will have to be made by the Secretaries themselves. While there has been some thought of not making firm recommendations on the extra pay categories, the point is brought up that it was these classifications of pay that led the Senate to demand the pay study and to avoid them would lead to difficulties in the upper chamber.

New G. I. Bill Signed

The amended GI Bill of Rights, H. R. 3749, was approved by President Truman 28 Dec. The new act is supposed to be an improvement over the original bill of 1944, correcting some deficiencies and making more liberal its loan and educational privileges.

By the new law the maximum amount to be guaranteed by the Government on home and farm loans will be \$4,000 instead of \$2,000, but guarantees of business loans will continue at \$2,000.

The necessity for a Veterans Administration approval of a home or farm loan guarantee has been displaced by the automatic guarantee if the VA appraiser believes that the veteran is not being mulcted by a loan agency.

A certificate of honorable discharge is the only eligibility certificate needed for initiating loan proceedings.

The time for applying for a Government guaranteed loan is extended to 10 years after the end of the war—an increase of 8 years over the old law.

Educational privileges are improved as follows: unmarried veterans will be given a subsistence allowance of \$65 a month—an increase of \$15; a married man with dependents will be given \$90 a month—an increase of \$15; disabled veterans will receive a minimum allowance of \$105 while in school; the eligible schooling age of 25 has been eliminated; a veteran may start his schooling any time within 4 years of the end of the war—instead of within 2 years; and correspondence courses may be taken at Government expense.

One provision of the old law that aroused strong criticism, namely the requirement that the cost of benefits financed by the Government would have to be deducted from any bonus voted in the future, has been eliminated under the new law.

Did You Read

the following important service stories last week:

Text of amendment extending 16 and 20 year retirements to Army enlisted personnel as included in Navy bill?

Summary of 79th Congress legislation?

Bill increasing Army commissioned strength attacked as discriminatory?

Details of enlistment in Regular Army by AUS flying officers explained?

New AAF Tactical School announces courses?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Army and Navy Journal

January 5, 1946

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Reorganize Bur. Med. & Surgery

Dental officer personnel of the Navy will now have long-desired and long-fought-for relative autonomy within the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The enactment of S. 715 and its approval this week by President Truman makes this possible.

Hereafter, the Dental Corps will not be considered an adjunct of the Medical Corps as it will be manned and supervised by dentists. By the terms of the law a Dental Division must be set up in a revamped Bureau of Medicine and Surgery within 6 months of the enactment of the law. Directives of this Bureau will be supposed to make possible by the Dental Division the study, planning, and direction of all matters falling within the purview of the Division, and all matters relating to dentistry will have to be referred to the Dental Division.

This Division is to establish its own professional standards and policies; is to conduct the necessary inspections and surveys to maintain those standards; will be expected to initiate and recommend action pertaining to complements, appointments, advancement, training assignment, and transfer of dental personnel; and serve in an advisory capacity to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery on all dental matters.

In command of the Division will be a Dental Corps officer to be detailed as its Chief, and while so serving he will have the rank, pay and allowances of a rear admiral. From what rank he is to be selected is not stated in the law.

Although the law provides that, by regulations to be issued by the Secretary of the Navy, the senior dental officer on ships and shore stations is to be responsible to the commanding officer of the ship or shore station rather than, as heretofore, to the senior medical officer, for all professional, technical, and administrative dental matters, it also specifies that administrative details are not to "interfere with the proper functioning of battle organizations." This proviso would be effective, supposedly, only on board ships in combat areas during a war.

Limit on Overseas Service

The War Department has established a maximum oversea tour of two and one-half years, effective 1 March, for all military personnel with the following exceptions:

General officers; those who volunteer to remain overseas longer than the prescribed maximum tour, and officers who hold assignments that establish them as Civil Affairs or Military Government officers.

Key personnel made eligible for return under this policy may be retained by oversea commanders not to exceed three months beyond the date of the arrival of replacements. The initial exchange of personnel required by this policy will be completed within six months of the effective date. Thereafter, qualified personnel will upon completion of their tour of duty be returned to the zone of the interior.

Oversea service prior to 7 Dec. 1941 will not be considered under this policy. Credit will be given for total oversea service since that date provided there is no intervening or current period of service in the zone of the interior exceeding six months. In the event there is such a period of service exceeding six months credit will be given only for the oversea service subsequent to such period.

Rotation within the theater has been arranged to equalize hardships that may be experienced while on oversea tours of duty. Commanders have been directed to establish a policy of assignment which will prevent any individual serving for unduly long periods at an isolated station or where weather conditions impose undue hardships.

Leave Pay

Leave of absence granted a Naval Reserve officer on active duty as a commissioned officer immediately following his discharge as an enlisted man may not be considered as having been granted him on account of his prior service, so as to entitle him to full pay and allowances, the Comptroller General ruled this week.

Duty in Paris

U. S. Forces, European Theater—Instructions have been issued to all major commands that applications for temporary duty in Paris must now be approved either by Headquarters U. S. Forces, European Theater or by Headquarters Theater Service Forces, European Theater.

Army officials said this action was taken in order to eliminate a number of malpractices that have developed in connection with TD in Paris, chief among these being the fact that TD, in many cases, simply served the purpose of leave or furlough without either being charged against the individual. Another opportunity for misuse of this type of duty was that personnel travelling on duty orders were provided with berths on the trains while leave or pass personnel were not.

Provide for Service Wives

Headquarters, European Theater, has drafted plans for the transporting of wives and families of occupation forces to Europe. The plan awaits War Department approval.

It was learned in Washington this week that a directive has already been issued regarding the housing of wives and families in occupied territory.

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, before his appointment as Chief of Staff, said that he favored such a move as soon as it was practicable.

It is expected that wives and families will begin to arrive in Germany in the Spring.

President Truman in signing H.R. 4587 this week has approved expediting the admission to the United States of the alien wives and minor children of Armed Forces' personnel who have married overseas. The law will be effective for three years and will make visas and medical examinations unnecessary, the medical examinations being made in the United States. Approximately 100,000 overseas marriages have taken place.

Assistant Secretary of War

Howard C. Petersen was sworn in 29 Dec. as Assistant Secretary of War. The oath of office was administered by Maj. Gen. E. F. Witsell, The Adjutant General of the Army.

Since 2 Jan. 1941 Mr. Petersen had served as special assistant to Robert P. Patterson embracing the latter's tenure as Under Secretary and Secretary of War. Mr. Petersen succeeds John J. McCloy as Assistant Secretary of War.

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UNITED STATES ARMY

31st Reactivated

Reactivation of the Thirty-first Infantry Regiment, wiped out on Bataan in the early months of 1942, has been announced by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

According to reports from Tokyo 27 December, General MacArthur declared that the new Thirty-first would be organized in Korea about 19 January and attached to the Seventh Division, replacing the homeward-bound 184th Regiment. The Thirty-first will have new colors and guidons to replace those burned on Corregidor, to which a very few survivors made their way after the valiant stand on Bataan.

The regiment will have its original silver punch bowl trophy, made from 1,500 Chinese silver dollars and buried on Corregidor before the Japanese arrived. Survivors of the original outfit now serving in the Southwest Pacific who wish to return to the Thirty-first will be transferred to Korea.

Army Exchanges Francs

With the devaluation of the French Franc to a new official rate of .008406, equivalent to almost 119 francs to the dollar, all French francs in the possession of U. S. Military personnel was called in on 26 Dec.

Through arrangements with the French Government, all funds so collected was credited at the old rate of exchange, and at the completion of the operation, personnel received francs at the new exchange rate.

This arrangement included also all official funds and quasi-official funds now in possession of U. S. Finance Disbursing Offices, Army Exchange Services, Red Cross Clubs, Company Funds, or similar funds acquired at the previous franc value.

The new franc value brought to an end the operation of the plan through which some U. S. military personnel received a "pay adjustment" of 850 francs per month.

Medical Refresher Course

Refresher training of twelve weeks' duration will be given Army doctors leaving the service who desire to brush up on latest developments in fields of medicine, surgery or neuropsychiatry in which they may not have been actively practicing during the past year, the War Department announced this week.

This training will prepare retiring Army doctors for return to private practice with latest knowledge of medical advances made during the war, said Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General of the Army. It will be given at Army hospitals until 30 June 1946. Reserve Corps, National Guard and AUS Medical Corps officers who are to be separated will be eligible for this schooling.

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Gen. Ridgway to UNO Staff

Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Commanding General of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, has been selected to represent General Eisenhower on the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations Organization and to serve as Military Advisor to the United States Civil Delegation to the UNO.

The new post calls for the assignment of General Ridgway to the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on temporary duty with the State Department for the period of the UNO Conference in London. His transfer became effective 3 Jan. on his departure for England.

Succeeding General Ridgway as Commanding General of the Mediterranean Theater and as Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, is Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, now Commanding General of European Theater Service Forces.

General Lee's successor is Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder, who has been serving as Deputy Commanding General and Chief-of-Staff of General Lee's service forces.

Prior to his appointment as Commanding General of the Mediterranean Theater General Ridgway was deputy to General Joseph T. McNarney who relinquished the Mediterranean Command to succeed General Eisenhower in the European Theater. Earlier, he commanded the XVIII Airborne Corps after leading the 82d Airborne Division in Sicily, Italy and Normandy. As corps commander he helped plan airborne operations in Holland and participated in the Ardennes, Rhineland and Central European campaigns.

The invasion of Sicily by the 82d Airborne Division under General Ridgway was the first major night airborne operation attempted by any army.

Maj. Gen. Noce ASF Deputy

Maj. Gen. Daniel Noce has been named Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff of the Army Service Forces, succeeding Lt. Gen. LeRoy Lutes, who was last week appointed Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

General Noce, who returned from his post at Allied Force Headquarters in Italy in May, has been Acting Chief of Staff, ASF, since October of last year. During his two years of service overseas he was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, in both the European and North African Theaters of Operations.

Born in Denver, Colo., the new Deputy Commander now resides at Fort Myer, Va., with his wife, the former Miss Mildred Newcome Wilson of Washington and New York. A son, Cadet Robert W. Noce, is in his first year at the United States Military Academy. General and Mrs. Noce's daughter is the wife of Lt. Col. Philip Melody who returned recently from a tour of duty overseas.

Wearing Campaign Stars

The War Department has clarified the policy of the wearing of campaign stars on the World War II Victory ribbon. A great number of men returning from the European Theater have attached campaign stars to the Victory ribbon which is contrary to instructions.

Campaign stars, it was stated, are to be worn on the various theater ribbons only. In World War I there were no separate theater ribbons and all campaign stars were affixed to the Victory ribbon awarded at the end of the war. Because of that procedure, many soldiers have adopted the same methods of wearing stars on the World War II Victory ribbon.

A gift she will appreciate for Valentines (February 14th) or for her birthday or anniversary.

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MIS To Monitor Foreign Radio

Functions of the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department General Staff will be expanded to permit it to secure information previously received by the War Department through the services of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service operated by the Federal Communications Commission.

The decision to include this function in the work of the Military Intelligence Service is brought about by the discontinuance of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service by the Federal Communications Commission.

To facilitate the operations of MIS in conducting this work, the equipment and personnel of the various installations now operated by FBIS will be transferred to the War Department by 31 Dec. 1945, and will be administered by the Military Intelligence Service.

The service formerly rendered by FBIS will hereafter be made available to other interested government agencies by the War Department. The transfer affects 200 civilian personnel, mostly civil service translators, editors, and technicians.

Sec. Patterson on Tour

Secretary of War Patterson left Washington by air Sunday morning, 30 Dec., on the first leg of an around-the-world flight during which he will visit occupational forces in the Pacific areas and in Germany and will discuss occupational problems with General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, and General Joseph T. McNarney.

Mr. Patterson was accompanied by Dr. Herbert Fels, Expert Consultant to the Secretary of War, Brig. Gen. George A. Lincoln, Chief of the Strategy and Policy Group, Operations Division, War Department General Staff; Brig. Gen. Charles J. Barrett, of the Civil Affairs Division, War Department Special Staff; Col. Hugh M. Exton, Aide to the Secretary of War; M. Sgt. Henry B. Hendrick, of the Office of the Secretary of War, and M. Sgt. Walter E. Bogart, of the European Theater Section, Operations Divisions.

Included among places to be visited on the trip are Hawaii, Guam, Tokyo, Korea, China, the Philippine Islands, India, Cairo, and Germany. He will return about 24 Jan.

Ribbon Device Denotes Valor

A bronze letter "V" device, 1/4 inch in height, has been authorized by the War Department for wear on the ribbon of the Bronze Star Medal to denote that the award was made for valor.

Hereafter all orders awarding the Bronze Star Medal will specifically state whether the award was for heroism or for meritorious service.

Only one letter will be worn, all other awards whether for valor or meritorious service being designated by Oak Leaf Clusters.

Promotion of Lt. Cols.

In announcing the broadened promotion policy for Reserve and AUS officers who have served in grade for long periods the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 22 Dec. stated in error that the new ruling applied to lieutenant colonels who had been in grade 24 months. For this grade the period stated should read "30 months."

Maj. Sprawls Named

From Noumea, New Caledonia, comes a report that Maj. Philip C. Sprawls, AUS, has been appointed Logistics Officer on the joint staff of Vice Adm. W. L. Calhoun, USN, Commander South Pacific Area and Force.

Two full train loads of 36 cars of highly prized French art objects looted by the Nazis have been sent back to Paris.

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January 31

THE LAST DAY

FOR MEN NOW IN THE ARMY TO RETAIN
THEIR PRESENT GRADES BY REENLISTING...



Men now in the Army who reenlist before February 1 will be reenlisted in their present grade. Men honorably discharged can reenlist within 20 days after discharge in the grade they held at the time of discharge, provided they reenlist before February 1, 1946.

There's a long list of attractive reenlistment privileges in the new Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945. The ability to keep your present grade is only one of them, but this privilege expires on January 31.

There are plenty of other reasons why many thousands of men have enlisted, and more thousands are enlisting every day. You'll certainly want to know all of the opportunities open to you. If you'll read them carefully, you'll know why a job in the new peacetime Regular Army is being regarded today as "The Best Job in the World."

PAY PER MONTH—ENLISTED MEN			
In Addition to Food, Lodging, Clothes and Medical Care			
	Starting Base Pay Per Month	20 Years' Service	30 Years' Service
Master Sergeant or First Sergeant	\$133.00	\$89.70	\$155.25
Technical Sergeant	114.00	74.10	128.25
Staff Sergeant	96.00	62.40	108.00
Sergeant	78.00	50.70	87.75
Corporal	66.00	42.90	74.25
Private First Class	54.00	35.10	60.75
Private	50.00	32.50	56.25

(a)—Plus 20% Increase for Service Overseas.
(b)—Plus 50% if Member of Flying Crews, Parachutist, etc. (c)—Plus 5% Increase in Pay for Each 3 Years of Service.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEW ENLISTMENT PROGRAM

1. Enlistments for 1½, 2 or 3 years. (One-year enlistments permitted for men now in the Army with at least 6 months' service.)
2. Enlistment age from 17 to 34 years inclusive, except for men now in the Army, who may reenlist at any age, and for former service men, depending on length of service.
3. Men reenlisting retain their present grades, if they reenlist within 20 days after discharge and before February 1, 1946.
4. The best pay scale, medical care, food, quarters and clothing in the history of our Army.
5. An increase in reenlistment bonus to \$50 for each year of active service since such bonus was last paid, or since last entry into service.
6. Up to 90 days' paid furlough, depending on length of service, with furlough travel paid to home and return, for men now in the Army who enlist.
7. A 30-day furlough every year at full pay.
8. Mustering-out pay (based upon length of service) to all men who are discharged to reenlist.
9. Option to retire at half pay for the rest of your life after 20 years' service—increasing to three-quarters pay after 30 years' service. (Retirement income in grade of Master or First Sergeant up to \$155.25 per month for life.) All previous active federal military service counts toward retirement.
10. Benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.
11. Family allowances for the term of enlistment for dependents of men who enlist before July 1, 1946.
12. Opportunity to learn one or more of 200 skills and trades taught in Army schools in U. S. or occupied countries.
13. Choice of branch of service and overseas theater in the Air, Ground or Service Forces on 3-year enlistments.
14. Privilege of benefits of National Service Life Insurance.
15. Reserve and A.U.S. commissioned officers who are released from active duty may be enlisted in Grade 1 (Master Sergeant) and still retain their reserve commissions.

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Navy Enlistment Rules

Terms of enlistment in the Regular Navy will be for 2, 3, 4, or 5 years at the option of the men concerned, except those 17 years of age, who may not be enlisted for a period which will exceed their 21st birthday, under a modified order issued by the Navy Department this week.

Enlistments or reenlistments in the regular navy will be effected as of the date immediately following the date of discharge and will be made in the same rate and pay grade as that held at the time of discharge. The rate in which men are enlisted will be permanent. Certificates of discharge will not be issued.

The new order adds also that the men eligible for release under the provisions of ALNAVS 298-45 and 415-45 will not be discharged for the purpose of immediate enlistment or reenlistment in the Regular Navy without prior Bureau Approval.

The Department declared further that in order that all men who held temporary rates on or immediately prior to discharge and whose enlistment or reenlistment was effected in permanent rates under the provisions of BUPERS CIRCLTR 224045 on or subsequent to 6 October 1945 may benefit by the new order, temporary rated men should be changed to permanent.

Replace China Marines

More than 10,000 Marine veterans now stationed in China will be returned to the United States early in 1946, it was disclosed 29 Dec. by Brig. Gen. Gerald C. Thomas, USMC, Director of the Marine Corps Division of Plans and Policies.

In a radio broadcast General Thomas directed his remarks to the members of the First and Sixth Marine Divisions.

"Here is good news for you high point Marine veterans over there in China. We already have sent 10,000 new men out to replace you. The first draft of 1,000 should be arriving by now and two drafts of 5,000 and 4,100 respectively, are rapidly nearing China," he said.

Navy Recruiting

From the surrender of Japan to 19 Dec. the Navy has recruited 80,663 men. It was announced this week. These include regular Navy first Enlistments, transfers to the Regular Navy from Reserves and inductees, and reenlistments and extensions.

For the period of 13 Dec. through 19 Dec. first enlistments in the Regular Navy totaled 2,518, transfers to the regular navy from reserves and inductees totaled 2,710 and reenlistments and extensions totaled 834.

To All Regular & Reserve NAVAL OFFICERS

* Now that the war's over—we're back again—taking care of not only your Navy needs, but your Civilian needs as well.
* Perhaps you need another set of our faultless "dress blues"—or maybe you can sit around a few minutes while our "service while you wait" department puts on some "scrambled eggs" on your visor or gold braid on your sleeve.

Certainly you'll need some comfortable fitting, distinctive, Civilian clothes for "off duty" hours.

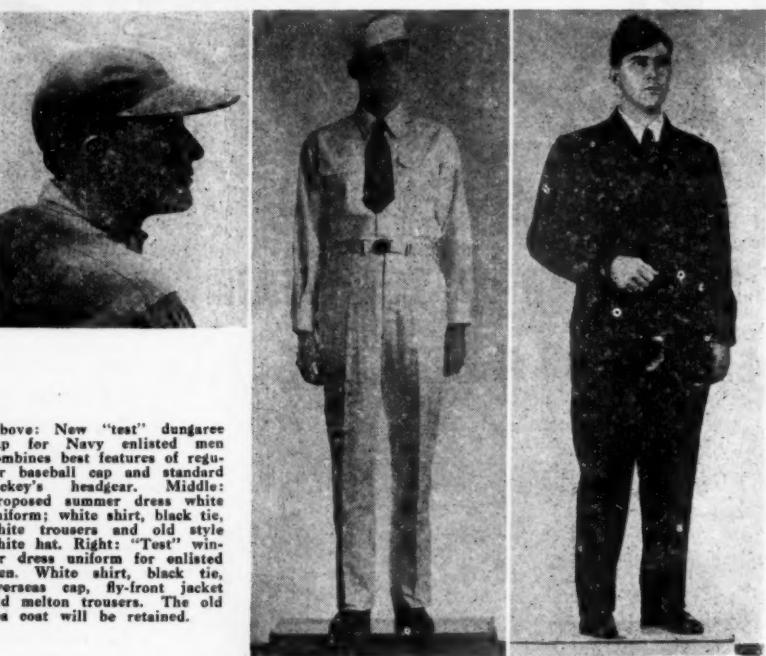
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U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS



Above: New "test" dungaree esp for Navy enlisted men combines best features of regular baseball cap and standard jockey's headgear. Middle: Proposed summer dress white uniform: white shirt, black tie, white trousers and old style white hat. Right: "Test" winter dress uniform for enlisted men. White shirt, black tie, overseas cap, fly-front jacket and melton trousers. The old pea coat will be retained.

Naval Reserves Meet

Preparations are now underway for calling a meeting of the National Board of Directors of the U. S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association. Also a convention of the membership will be held in the very near future. These meetings probably will be held in Washington, D. C., but the time and exact place has not yet been determined.

The U. S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association was organized in 1919, but in 1940 it temporarily suspended its activities for the duration of the war as practically its entire membership was on active duty, or awaiting call thereto. Membership is open to active and former (male) officers of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve through affiliation with local and sub-chapters in each of the Naval Districts. Both senior and junior officers are represented among its national and district officers and directors.

The present National President is Comdr. R. A. VanVoorhis, (SC), USNR, of 12 Boyd Avenue, Jersey City 4, N. J. In Washington the Association is represented by Comdr. L. R. Rutter, USNR, The Westmoreland, 2122 California street, northwest, Washington, D. C.

Since the establishment of the Claims Section for the American Zone in Europe, 2,443 claims have been filed by civilians for loss of human life and property caused by the Occupation Forces through 15 Nov.

Sea Service Casualties

SAFE U. S. Navy

* Ens. V. S. Pedersen

DEAD

U. S. Navy
Lt. Comdr. C. W. Beck
Lt. (jg) J. W. Hays
Lt. R. W. Meyers
Lt. (jg) G. R. Rings
Lt. (jg) G. H. Moseley
Ens. J. H. Whitehouse

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. F. G. Tyler
Lt. (jg) A. H. Rohleder, III
Lt. (jg) A. G. King, Jr.
Lt. (jg) E. G. Streetner, Jr.
Lt. (jg) L. S. Conner
Ens. W. R. Cravens
Ens. C. N. Gibbs
Lt. (jg) T. R. Thornburg
Lt. (jg) R. L. Cole, Jr.
Lt. E. N. Hunting, Jr.
Lt. (jg) G. C. Davis, Jr.
Ens. L. S. Sulkis
Lt. (jg) N. Link
Lt. (jg) E. A. Bevis
Lt. (jg) W. F. Wolf
Lt. (jg) M. T. Benedict, Jr.
Ens. F. J. C. Blair

* Previously reported missing.

BUY VICTORY BONDS!

Navy Chaplain Chief

To make permanent the war-time provision for the establishment of a Chief of Chaplains in the Navy, Senator Walsh, Mass., at the request of the Navy Department, will introduce legislation at the reopening of Congress to effect that purpose. With the position of Chief of Chaplains would go the rank of rear admiral of the lower half.

It is believed that because of necessary dealings with prominent clergy and civilians the proposed rank would afford desirable prestige. Beyond this, the size of the Chaplains' Corps in the post-war Navy would doubtless be regarded as meriting the suggested rank.

The bill as proposed reads as follows:

"That there shall be in the Bureau of Naval Personnel a Chief of Chaplains, designated by the Chief of Naval Personnel from among officers of the Chaplains' Corps of the Regular Navy, not below the rank of commander; and that such officer shall, while so serving, have the rank of rear admiral and shall receive the pay and allowances provided by law for rear admirals of the lower half."

Negro Service Personnel

Due to the recent incident concerning accommodations for Negro Army personnel aboard a United States naval vessel, Headquarters US Naval Forces in Germany has made public a communication from the Navy Department restating and summarizing the Navy's policy regarding various racial minorities. The Navy hopes to thus avoid any further misunderstanding on the subject.

The policy states that no differentiation shall be made because of race or color, either in administration of Navy personnel or members of all the armed services of the United States aboard Navy ships or at Navy stations. Naval regulations specify that no distinction is made between individuals because of racial differences. This regulation will be rigidly adhered to in the future, the Navy Department states.

The restatement of policy was issued after Negro Army personnel, enroute to the United States for demobilization, had been left in Europe because of insufficient separate quarters.

The War Department this week made the following statement concerning its policy of transporting Negro personnel:

"The War Department policy in this respect is well known. Personnel traveling aboard ships under Army control are separated by units, but there is no discrimination because of color or race. This has been the rule prior to and during the war, and it will continue to be the rule.

"As to transporting Army Negro personnel on vessels under Navy control, the Navy Department has recently issued a directive to all its personnel ordering that there be no discrimination because of color or race."

Release Women Marines

Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps announced this week that effective 1 Jan. 1946, the critical score for release of women Marines was lowered to 18 points as of the control date, 1 Sept. 1945. The present number required for discharge is 20. One credit is given for each month of active duty with an additional credit for each month of overseas duty prior to 1 Sept. 1945.



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Army & Navy Journal	5.00	Fortune	6.00	Reader's Digest	1.50
A. & N. Jnl. to units	7.00	Fortune (2 yrs.)	11.00	(2 yrs.)	3.00
Atlantic Monthly	1.50	Ladies Home Journal	1.50	Red Book	2.00
Blue Book	2.00	Liberty	1.75	Set. Eve. Post	2.00
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Adm. King's Report

(Following is a continuation from last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the text of the report of Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King):

IV SUBMARINE OPERATIONS

Submarine warfare was an important factor in the defeat of the Japanese. With the end of hostilities, it is now possible to reveal in greater detail the splendid accomplishments of the submarines of the Pacific Fleet and the Seventh Fleet. Our submarines are credited with almost two thirds of the total tonnage of Japanese merchant marine losses, or a greater part than all other forces, surface and air, Army and Navy combined. Of the total number of Japanese naval vessels sunk, our submarines are credited with almost one third.

Attacks on Merchant Shipping

Our submarines, operating thousands of miles from their bases and deep within enemy-controlled waters, began their campaign of attrition on Japanese shipping immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor, and continued to fight with telling effectiveness until the Japanese capitulated. During the early part of 1942, while our surface forces were still weakened by the Japanese initial attack of 7 December 1941, submarines were virtually the only United States naval forces which could be risked in offensive operations. Although the number of submarines available at the start was so small that the 1,800-ton fleet-type class was augmented by older types, submarine attacks produced immediate and damaging results which were greatly needed at the time. They made it more difficult for the enemy to consolidate his forward positions, to reinforce his threatened areas, and to pile up in Japan an adequate reserve of fuel oil, rubber, and other loot from his newly conquered territory. Their operations thus hastened our ultimate victory and resulted in the saving of American lives.

Sinkings of enemy merchant ships rose from 134 ships totalling 580,390 tons in 1942 to 284 ships totalling 1,341,968 tons in 1943. Then in 1944, when submarine coordinated attack groups reached the peak of their effectiveness, the merchant fleet of Japan suffered its worst and most crippling blow—402 ships of 2,387,750 tons were sunk or destroyed in submarine torpedo and gun attacks. The figures given above, which are based on evaluated estimates, include only ships of 1,000 tons and larger. It should be borne in mind that our submarines sank or destroyed, chiefly by gunfire, large numbers of smaller vessels, particularly during the latter part of the war, when few large enemy ships still remained afloat.

In 1945, because of the tremendous attrition on Japanese shipping by our earlier submarine operations and the destructive sweeps by our fleets and carrier air forces, enemy merchantmen sunk by submarines dropped to 132 ships totalling 409,872 tons. The advance of our forces had further driven Japanese ships back to the coast lines and shallow waters of Japan and the Asiatic mainland. Our submarines followed the enemy shipping into these dangerous waters and made many skillful and daring attacks, such as the one in April when Tirante entered a patrolled anchorage in Quelpart Island to blow up 10,000-ton tanker and two 1,500-ton escort vessels, which were peacefully lying at anchor. Further south, persistent submarine patrolling plus air sweeps had, by the end of March, stopped almost all enemy traffic along the sea lanes of the East Indies and the coast of Indo-China.

For a time, Japanese shipping continued to ply in the East China and Yellow Seas, but the invasion of Okinawa in April soon

made the East China Sea untenable to the Japanese. Causing heavy damage, our submarines were very active during April and May in the Yellow Sea and along the east and south coasts of the main Japanese islands. In June the landlocked Sea of Japan was penetrated in force. The submarines had excellent hunting, and in a series of coordinated attacks did tremendous damage to the remnants of the Japanese merchant fleet. One of the intruders, Barb, even landed a party on the coast of Honshu, and successfully blew up a bridge and the speeding train that was crossing it. By the end of the war, the Japanese merchant fleet was virtually nonexistent.

Attacks on Naval Vessels

While United States submarines were effectively eliminating the Japanese merchant fleet, they were also carrying out damaging attacks on Japanese naval units. During the course of the war, the following principal Japanese combatant types were sent to the

bottom as a result of these attacks:

Battleships	1
Carriers	4
Escort carriers	4
Heavy cruisers	5
Light cruisers	9
Destroyers	43
Submarines	23
Minor combatant vessels and naval auxiliaries (including 60 escort vessels)	189

Details of these sinkings will be found in Appendix A. While the loss of the heavier naval units was critical to the Japanese, especially as the strength of our surface fleet increased, the surprisingly high losses of enemy destroyers and escort vessels to submarine attack are particularly noteworthy. Our submarines, refusing to accept the role of the hunted, even after their presence was known, frequently attacked their arch-enemies under

Army and Navy Journal

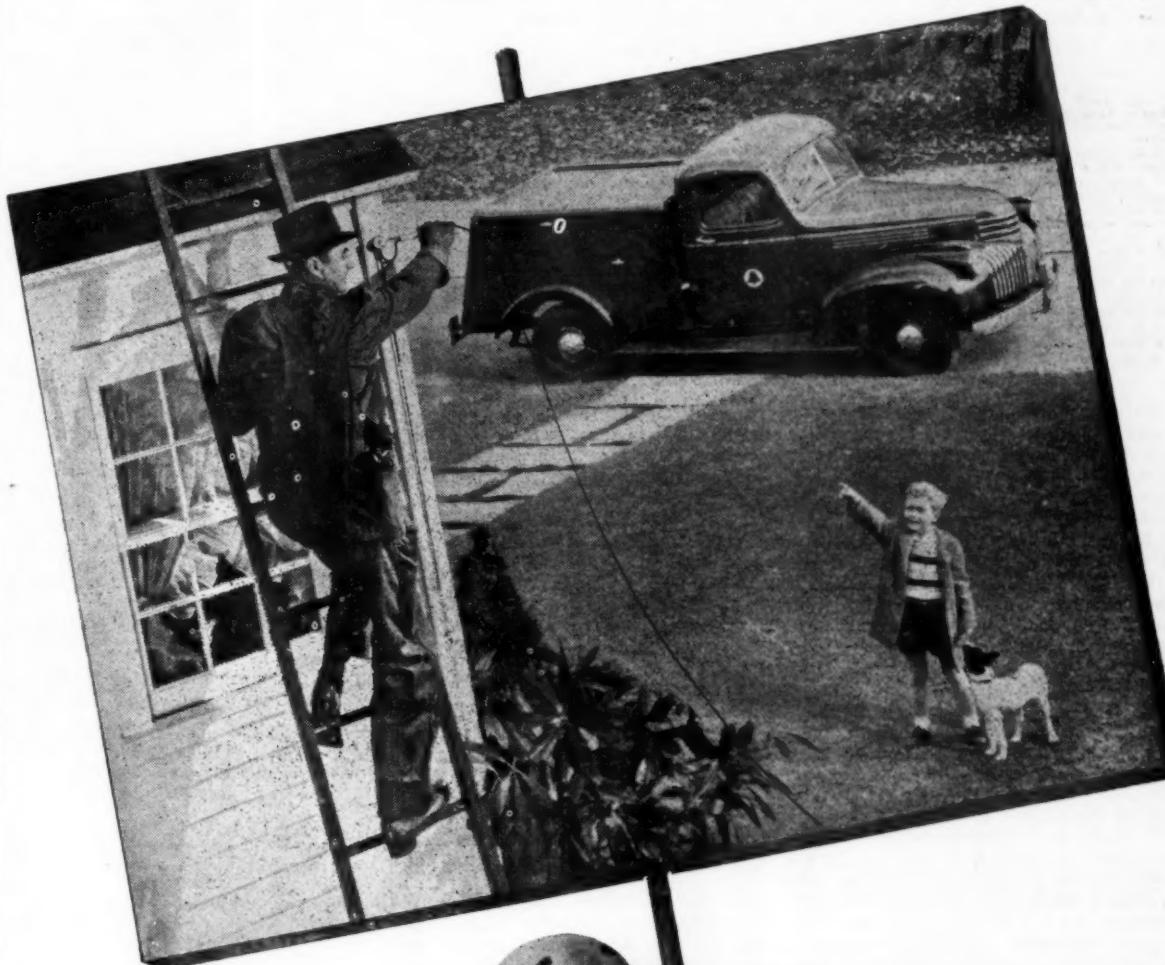
January 5, 1946

circumstances of such great risk that the failure of their attack on the enemy anti-submarine vessel placed the submarine in extreme danger of loss. So successful, however, were these attacks that the Japanese developed a dangerous deficiency of destroyer screening units in their naval task forces, and their merchant shipping was often inadequately escorted.

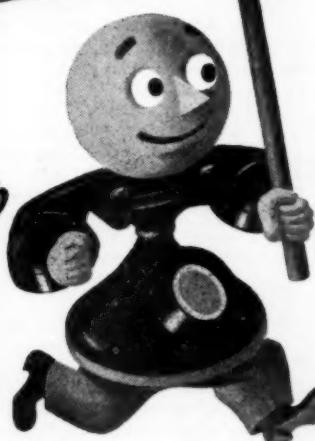
Special Missions

Among the special missions performed by submarines were reconnaissance, rescue, supply and lifeguard duties. An outstanding result of effective submarine reconnaissance was the vital advance information furnished our surface and air forces prior to the Battle for Leyte Gulf, information which contributed materially to that victory. Our subma-

(Please turn to Page 627)



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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1946

"Free institutions confer on each of us priceless privileges, with an equal obligation to defend them."—GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Maintenance in accordance with professional studies of our national needs and international commitments, of Regular Establishments organized and trained to utilize and employ materials of war developed by continuing Scientific research, and backed by Industry and Labor kept intimately familiar with the manufacture of such materials.
2. Reconstruction of National Guard and Reserve components federally aided and encouraged to maximum efficiency, and effectively coordinated with the Regular Services, and universal military training.
3. Increase in active and retired pay and allowances to meet risen costs so as to enable maintenance of American standards of living, and protection of such pay from reduction through income taxes.
4. Institution of orderly promotion systems in the Regular Establishments with recognition of war service and war ranks, to prevent future stagnation, and to insure the maintenance of high professional standards.
5. Continuance and expansion of service schools, including the Army and Navy Staff College, attendance of which shall be open to National Guard and Reserve officers.
6. Suitable rank and retirement benefits for former enlisted personnel who served as commissioned officers during the war.
7. Grant of the same rights and benefits to those who elect to remain in the Services as will be enjoyed by the discharged veterans.
8. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows and dependents a living income.
9. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.
10. Maintenance of stock piles of strategic materials.

FOR the benefit of personnel of both Services, we urge the War Department to give a favorable report on the proposal to extend to the enlisted men of the Army the same retirement privileges which both the Senate and House have approved for the men of the Navy. Under the bill, which has the approval and active support of the Navy Department, provisions are made for both 16-year retirement and 20-year retirement for enlisted personnel. Neither service has any 16-year retirement privileges now; each has a 20-year retirement, but at different rates of pay. When the Senate bill reached the House, Representative Sparkman of Alabama, a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, moved that the measure be amended to extend the proposed privileges to the Army, to which Representative Vinson, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed and the House approved. The measure was then returned to the Senate for concurrence or disagreement with the House amendment. Senator Walsh, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, took the matter up with Senator Thomas, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and it was decided that the War Department's views on the matter would be sought before taking action on the amendments. In this situation it can be seen how strong an influence the views of the War Department are going to have in the matter. With a whole-hearted endorsement from the Secretary of War it is most likely that the Senate Naval Committee would recommend and the Senate approve acceptance of the House amendments. Without an endorsement from the War Department there probably will be a fight. On the other hand, if the Army amendment is lost and the bill goes to the White House with only benefits for the Navy, it is most likely that President Truman will veto it on the same basis that he vetoed the bill for special ranks for Navy bureau chiefs—that is, that it is special legislation for one service. Under the President's merger plan, he wants the services to have "consistent and equitable personnel policies." The sixteen- and twenty-year retirement privileges are important factors in boosting the morale of enlisted personnel of all the services. We urge the War Department and Congress to give prompt approval to the measure.

INCREASED size and importance of the National Guard and the Reserve components of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps in the post-war scheme of National Defense is assured in the attitude of the Administration, Congress, and the War and Navy Departments. The contribution of pre-war National Guard and Reserve personnel toward holding the line after the Pearl Harbor attack, in the subsequent building up of our fighting power, and in the great offensive campaigns which led to victory, was a most powerful justification of the fundamental soundness of the reserve component system. Without their enthusiastic and trained support at the beginning our road would have been much longer and more difficult.

Reentering into the work of the post-war components will be many thousands of men who have served throughout World War II, together with new graduates of ROTC and NROTC units. The expansion will mean much, too, to the Regular Services, for it will give them added responsibilities and duties in formulating the training doctrines and policies to keep them efficient and up-to-date and furnishing the instructors to guide and serve with them. That this type of duty will attract the best officers is the hope of both Departments. The Army Ground Forces and Army Air Forces already are working in this direction by the establishment of programs for special training of Instructors for the National Guard. There will be one course for senior state instructors, one for other officer instructors, and others for sergeant instructors. The importance being placed on this duty is emphasized by the fact that the Chief of Staff of the Army, and the Commanding Generals of the Army Ground Forces and Army Air Forces, will appear before these schools. Similar courses are being planned for Reserve instructors. To make this policy fully effective officers of the Regular Services must be given assurance that efficient and creditable tours of duty with civilian components will weigh heavily in their favor when they are being considered for promotion and for future assignment. If that is made clear, and carried out, it will serve the best interests of all components of National Defense.

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Service Humor

Perfect Child

Mother: "And were you a very good little girl at church this morning?"

Daughter: "I sure was. A man offered me a big plate of money and I said, 'No, thank you.'"

—Bowie Blade.

Unhappy Definition

"Billy, what's reconversion, anyhow?" asked Elsie.

"Well," replied the wise little sixth grader, "it's making Johnnie's pants fit me."

—Fifth Service News.

Turtle Talk

Once upon a time two large turtles and a little one went to a bar to quench their thirst. Each ordered a mug of sarsaparilla. As they began to drink it, one of the large turtles commented that it was raining. Whereupon there was a lively discussion and it was decided they ought to have their umbrella, and that the little turtle should go home for it. The little turtle demurred, expressing the fear that if he went for the umbrella, the two big turtles would drink his sarsaparilla while he was gone. After much discussion the big turtles convinced the little fellow they would not drink his sarsaparilla, and he started after the umbrella.

Three weeks passed, and finally one of the big turtles said: "Let's drink the little guy's sarsaparilla."

"I've been thinking the same thing," said the other, "so that's just what we'll do."

From down at the end of the bar near the door, a shrill voice cried: "If you do, I won't go after that umbrella."

—Fifth Service News.

You Can't Win

"What's a debtor, pa?"

"A man who owes money."

"And what's a Creditor?"

"A guy who thinks he's going to get it."

—The Bulletin.

Owes All

Chaplain: "Who is the possessor of all things, but whom we have to know and understand before we may expect to receive them?"

Pvt.: "The supply sergeant."

—Belvoir Castle.

Get It Right

Bellhop: "Telegram for Mr. Niedspondvianiec, telegram for Mr. Niedspondvianiec!"

Mr. Niedspondvianiec: "What initial?"

—Belvoir Castle.

Noticeable

At the PX: "One of our sergeants is so dumb that even the other sergeants have noticed it."

—Jungle Muddler.

The Weaker Sex

A man is never so weak as when a pretty girl is telling him how strong he is.

—Fifth Service News.

Caution

Never hit a guy when he's down—he may get back up.

—Kearns Post Review.

Air Corps Pledge

I'll do my best to do my duty
To my God and to my country,
Not only to protect posterity
But also to keep out of the Infantry.

—Bowie Blade.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

R. E. B.—The limitation imposed upon the retired pay and salaries of retired officers only applies when the officer is employed by the Federal Government or the District of Columbia.

C. E. T.—Previous Federal civil service employment is not computed for Army retirement purposes or for longevity pay.

R. Q. C.—We are informed by the War Department that applications for relief from active duty for the purpose of re-enlisting under the provisions of Paragraph 10 b War Department Circular 310, by AUS officers and warrant officers, will not be approved. As was reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1 December 1945 such officers are not required to enlist in the Regular Army prior to 1 February 1946 to be enlisted in the first grade.

A. J. F.—Congress, last week, enacted a law amending the G. I. Bill of Rights to increase the realty loan provisions from \$2,000 to \$4,000. For detailed information you should apply to the nearest office of the Veterans' Administration, a Federal lending agency or bank making such loans.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

The return of American troops to the island of Luzon in the Philippines is a milestone on the path of victory over Japan. With splendid coordination of ground, sea, and air forces, General Krueger's Sixth Army troops established beachheads on the shore of Lingayen Gulf.

10 Years Ago

Brig. Gen. H. H. Arnold, new assistant chief of the Air Corps, will be assigned to the Chief's office in Washington, reporting about 18 January. Incidentally, he's the Army's youngest general officer.

25 Years Ago

Comdr. Ralston S. Holmes, USN, commanding USS Mayflower, and the officers and crew of the ship gave a Christmas party to 50 poor children of Washington on 21 Dec., providing a sumptuous dinner and gifts for every youngster.

50 Years Ago

There is a rumor that the Japanese government has entered into provisional arrangements for the establishment of a dockyard and gun factory (English) in Japan. The proposed terms are that 20 per cent of the labor should come from England, 80 per cent be furnished by Japan, the Japanese government contributing an annual subsidy, and reserving the right to purchase the works at the end of a certain number of years, by which time the necessary skill will have been acquired. If this scheme be consummated Japan will soon be building all her own ships of war and manufacturing her own armament.

80 Years Ago

There has been a happy reaction on the subject of the size and composition of the Army. That far-reaching prudence that demands that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, is getting the better of the penny-wise pound-foolish economy, which looks to cutting down the Army till what is left is wholly incapable of performing the duty assigned to it.

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War—Robert P. Patterson
Under Secretary of War—Kenneth Royal
Assistant Secretary of War—Howard C. Petersen.

Chief of Staff—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower

GENERAL OFFICERS

Lt. Gen. L. Lutes, from duty as C of S and Deputy CG, ASF, to duty as CG, ASF.

Brig. Gen. L. D. Miller, Chief of Chaplains, temp. app. Maj. Gen.

Maj. Gen. A. C. McAuliffe, from duty as CG Abn Center, Camp Mackall, N. C., to duty as CG, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Brig. Gen. E. F. Wallender, Hq ASF, Washington, D. C., to Chicago Q. M. Depot as CG.

Brig. Gen. J. F. Woodberry, Hq ASF, Washington, D. C., to Savanna Ord Dep, Proving Ground, Ill., as CG.

Brig. Gen. W. E. Dunkelberg, Hq ASF to Hq AGF, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Gen. C. M. Wesson, retd. p.d.

Maj. Gen. G. F. Lull (Col., MC), retd. upon own app. as Col.

Brig. Gen. B. O. Lewis (Col., OD), retd. upon own app. as Col.

Brig. Gen. W. C. Kabrich, retd.

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Col. T. J. Ford, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to A-N Sta. Col., Wash., D. C.

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Capt. D. D. Dill, New Orleans, La., to Hq Fourth Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. J. Rosenshine, Indianapolis Gap Mil. Res., Pa., to 6th Sv C, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

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1st Lt. R. G. Paulson, Camp Carson, Colo., to QM Rep. Pool, Camp Lee, Va.

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1st Lt. G. F. Mould, Greensboro, N. C., to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.

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Capt. L. C. Taylor, San Antonio, Tex., to 3d Sv C, Camp Pickett, Va.

Maj. Marshall C. Powell, Lexington, Va., to 1st Sv C, Ft. Devens, Mass.

Maj. F. Kemmerer, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to QM Rep. Pool, Camp Lee, Va.

Col. L. C. Dill, Belle Mead, N. J., to Montgomery, Ala.

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Col. J. P. Russell, Springfield, Mo., to Percy Jones GH, Battle Creek, Mich.

Capt. I. M. Schneider, Brecksville, Ohio, to

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Capt. Frank A. McCue, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Sta. Hosp., Ft. Knox, Ky.

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1st Lt. W. M. McNatt, Cp White, Oreg., to 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.

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1st Lt. R. J. Nisley, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

1st Lt. L. B. Gutner, Brentwood, L. I., N. Y., to 7th Sv C, Omaha.

Maj. B. S. Herr, Jr., Ft. Dix, N. J., to 7th Sv C, Omaha.

1st Lt. M. F. Frederick, Ft. Devens, Mass., to HRPE, Norfolk, Va.

Col. J. V. Falisi, Omaha, to A&N GH, Hot Springs, Ark.

1st Lt. S. H. Kafton, Atlanta, to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Under Secretary of the Navy—Artemus L. Gates.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Air—John L. Sullivan.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—H. Struve Hensel.

Chief of Naval Operations—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

27 Dec. 1945

Admirals

Vice Adm. Daniel E. Barbey, to Commander, Amphibious Forces, Atlantic.

Rear Adm. Richard L. Conolly, to Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Administration).

Rear Adm. Daniel V. Gallery, Jr., to Commander, Carrier Division 15.

Rear Adm. Laurance N. McNair, (Ret.), to relieved active duty.

Rear Adm. Albert C. Read, to Naval Operations.

Rear Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, to Deputy Chief, Naval Operations (Operations).

Vice Adm. Frederick C. Sherman, to Commander, Fifth Fleet.

Rear Adm. Edgar L. Woods, (MC), to Bureau of Medicine, Surgery.

Rear Adm. William B. Young, (SC), to Assistant Commissioner, Foreign Liquidation Commission, Department of State.

Commodores

Clinton E. Braine, Jr., to Deputy Assistant Secretary of Navy (Material Division).

Kenmore M. McManes, to Office of the Judge Advocate General.

William L. Nelson, (SC), NR, to Office Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Department of State.

Captains

Noble W. Abrahams, to Commanding Officer, USS Amphion.

Russel C. Bartman, to Fleet Activity, Yokosuka.

Thomas L. Becknell, Jr., (SC), to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Herbert E. Berger, to Bu Pers, Navy Dept.

Robert W. Berry, to District Public Information Officer, 3rd ND, New York.

(Please turn to Page 617)

Army and Navy Journal

January 5, 1946

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MARINE CORPS

Commandant—General A. A. Vandegrift

Asst. Commandant—Maj. Gen. A. H. Turnage

Brig. Gen. Merritt A. Edson, overseas to Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Brig. Gen. William E. Riley, duty to San Diego Area.

Brig. Gen. Walter G. Farrell, El Toro, Calif., to overseas.

Brig. Gen. Ray A. Robinson's previous orders to Quantico, Va., revoked; upon detachment from overseas, ordered to Headquarters, Marine Corps.

Col. Richard M. Cutts, Jr., overseas to U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md.

Col. Morris L. Shively, to resume inactive status.

Col. Dean Kalbfleisch, to resume inactive status.

Col. William W. Ashurst, San Francisco, Calif., to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Col. Edward C. Dyer, overseas to Division of Aviation, Headquarters.

Lt. Col. John F. Mallard, overseas to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Elby D. Martin, Jr., overseas to Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Horace H. Fligges' previous orders to San Diego Area modified to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. James H. Tinsley, overseas to San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Col. William G. Muller, Jr.'s previous orders to temporary duty, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Lt. Col. Lewis B. Rengan's previous orders to San Diego Area modified; upon detachment from overseas, to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Eugene B. Dillboll, to be relieved from a. d.

Lt. Col. Carl W. Nelson, to be relieved from a. d.

Lt. Col. James F. Howarth, Jr., to be relieved from a. d.

Lt. Col. Harvey B. Atkins, overseas to Parrish Island, S. C.

Lt. Col. Henry J. Smart's previous orders to inactive duty modified, to Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Will H. Lee's previous orders to San Diego Area modified; upon detachment from overseas, to Guam, ordered to Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Col. Wayne H. Adams, overseas to

(Please turn to Page 626)

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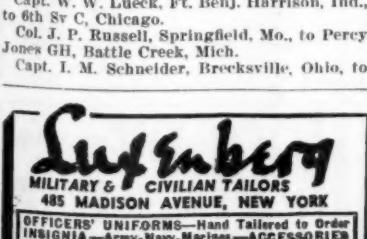
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German Kamikaze Planes

Use of the fateful Kamikaze plane was not exclusively a Japanese prerogative during World War II, but would also have become a German weapon had the Allies not gained victory in Europe when they did, it was learned this week.

According to a report from the Air Division, Headquarters United States Forces in Austria, Air Interrogation Unit, German development of a Kamikaze plane was completed and ready for use when the Allies stormed the streets of Berlin. It was never used, however, because of the inability of its promoters to sell the idea to the high command.

The German style differed considerably from that utilized by the Japanese and although it never progressed as far as actual operational use, it did represent considerable effort and planning.

The movement was started by Hanna Reitsch and despite serious opposition from various sources it seems clear, headquarters states, that the idea, both technically and spiritually, was developed to a considerably high degree. The report also reveals that tests were made on a man-controlled V-1 but these were not considered successful enough for practical use.

Navy's Fireball

Designed to be the Navy's top-flight jet propelled fighter plane, the FR-1 Fireball Navy fighter is quickly taking its place among the jet-propelled planes of the post-war military era.

The power plant combination of a conventional air-cooled engine, driving a propeller, and thermal jet engine in the aft section of the fuselage, providing jet propulsion, is the distinctive feature of the new fighter.

The new plane is reported to be able to attain a speed of 600 miles per hour, and for intercepting enemy planes, the Fireball can take off quickly, maintain a fast sustained climb and meet the opposition with a high performance and maneuverability.

The plane is also used as a cruising or patrolling craft for long distance strikes into enemy territory. Four Browning .50 caliber machine guns are mounted in each wing center panel. They are free-firing and are fed by 1,200 rounds of ammunition from roller-conveyed belts. The guns fire through corrosion-resistant steel gun blast tube manifolds and nose caps built into the wing leading edges. Inboard of the guns are the ammunition wells. There are no ammunition boxes. The ammunition is placed directly in wells.

All four guns fire simultaneously by trigger switch on the control stick. Four

gun charging handles are located in the cockpit for charging and clearing the guns manually. The guns are electrically heated for instant operation at low temperatures.

In addition two 1000-pound bombs may be carried under the wings and detachable rocket mounting studs are located under each outer panel.

Flight Students

Navy and Marine Corps Flight Students in the flight training program are excluded from the provisions of the Demobilization Formula unless and until they are separated from the program.

The new ruling affects students under CNATRA or selected for entry into that program, including those selected under the provisions of BuPers CIRLTR 267-45 and those in the Naval Aviation Preparatory Program, the Naval Academic Refresher V-5 program, and on TARMAC Duty.

"Post-war plans assume that such personnel will after completion of Flight Training," the Navy said, "continue to serve on active duty in accordance with the provisions of their contracts."

Maj. Gen. Morrison C. Strayer, Chief, Public Health Section, Office of Military Government for Germany recently stated that settlement of Germany's public health problem is essentially a civilian job.

Joint Board on Atomic Bomb

The effect of an over-water explosion of an atomic bomb upon warships and upon the sea itself may be decided next Summer when the Joint Army-Navy board conducts its first tests of atomic power at sea.

Ten top ranking Army and Navy men have been named to work on a joint planning board created to determine the future role of the atomic bomb as a war weapon, planning for the tests at sea tentatively scheduled for the middle of next Summer is one of the Board's fact finding functions.

The Board is already serving in an advisory capacity to Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, the Army's atomic bomb director. Although the Board's program calls for over-all atomic bomb planning, it is understood that its immediate problem concerns details of the coming tests on the effect it will have on naval ships and particularly submarines.

Meanwhile, Secretary of Interior Ickes, has asked the Navy to consult his department on the choice of the bomb test site. His interest lies in the effect the tests might have on marine life if they were located in areas where tuna, whale and other fish spawn or migrate. Secretary of Navy Forrestal assured the Interior Secretary that the Navy would be glad to consider his interests in the tests.

Navy members of the board include Vice Adm. V. H. P. Blandy, deputy chief of naval operations for special weapons; Rear Adm. George F. Hussey, Jr., chief of the Navy's ordnance bureau; Rear Adm. Harold G. Bowen, director of the Navy's research and inventions office; Rear Adm. W. R. Purnell, deputy chief of naval operations for material, and Rear Adm. Harold B. Sallada, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

Army members are Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, deputy chief of air staff for research and development; Brig. Gen. William A. Borden, director of new developments for the War Department's special staff; Brig. Gen. George A. Lincoln, chief of the general staff operations division; Brig. Gen. Hobart Hewett, Army ground forces, and Col. Herbert W. Mansfield, Army Service Forces.

Army board members have been charged with the task of securing the bombs to be used, transportation by air to the site and the detonation. It is understood that either the B-29, which so successfully carried out the missions both over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, or the new B-36 bomber will be used. All other test details are being arranged by the Navy.

Admiral Purnell is in charge of selecting the vessels, which ultimately may include some remaining units of the Japanese and German navies.

Admiral Bland, the senior naval board member, has stated that the tests are still in the planning stage. Up to this point, he states, it is known only that there will be tests and that they will be on naval vessels at sea. Details, he said, are changing daily.

Midway Gets F4U-4s

Two squadrons of F4U-4 Corsairs make up the fighter and bomber-fighter complement of the new USS Midway.



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Army Orders (Continued from Page 613)

3d Sv C, Ft. Story, Va.
Maj. H. L. Gilbert, Okmulgee, Okla., to Fitzsimons GH, Denver, Colo.
Capt. M. H. Brady, Ft. Story, Va., to Fitzsimons GH, Denver, Colo.
1st Lt. D. J. Ragone, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo., to Billings GH, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
1st Lt. P. B. Sweeney, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo., to Billings GH, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS
Capt. W. E. Teague, Cp. Sibert, Ala., to 4th Sv C, Ft. Jackson, S. C.
2nd Lt. G. H. Galligan, Cp. Crowder, Mo., to HRPE, Newport News, Va.
1st Lt. A. M. Erskine, Cp. Crowder, Mo., to HRPE, Newport News, Va.
1st Lt. H. Dunstan, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 5th Sv C, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
2nd Lt. H. S. Leland, San Francisco, Calif., to SEPE, Seattle, Wash.
Capt. Gasper V. Polican, Ft. Devens, Mass., to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2nd Lt. E. A. Stockel, San Francisco, Calif., to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lt. Col. W. O. Hastings, Denver, Colo., to 8th Sv C, Camp Fannin, Tex.
2nd Lt. A. Leon, Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.
1st Lt. F. G. Klunk, Camp Crowder, Mo., to 5th Sv C, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
Capt. J. P. Watson, Springfield, Mo., to HRPE, Norfolk, Va.
Capt. M. J. Holien, Camp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
1st Lt. J. Hudson, Cp. Butner, N. C., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
2nd Lt. W. E. White, San Francisco, Calif., to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Lt. W. J. Travers, Ft. Devens, Mass., to YPPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2nd Lt. A. S. Dorfman, San Francisco, Calif., to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Lt. C. B. Shepard, Jr., Ft. Devens, Mass., to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capt. N. R. Zagami, Ft. Devens, Mass., to Brooklyn, N. Y.
2nd Lt. R. L. Westfall, San Francisco, Calif., to Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capt. R. W. Reynolds, San Francisco, Calif., to 5th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
Capt. R. H. Dorsett, Camp Crowder, Mo., to HRPE, Newport News, Va.
1st Lt. B. D. Baird, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to USA, West Point, N. Y.
2nd Lt. Nathan Kessler, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
2nd Lt. A. R. Posen, New Orleans, La., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
VETERINARY CORPS
Capt. J. B. Richter, Norfolk, Va., to Vet. Repl. Pool, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capt. J. R. Massey, Mira Loma, Calif., to Vet. Repl. Pool, Oakland, Calif.
(Please turn to Page 618)



With firmness in the right
as God gives us to see the right, let us finish
the work we are in, to bind up the nation's
wounds, to care for him who shall have borne
the battle, and for his widow and his orphans,
to do all which may achieve and cherish
a just and lasting peace among ourselves
and with all nations."

A. LINCOLN — 2nd Inaugural Address, 1865

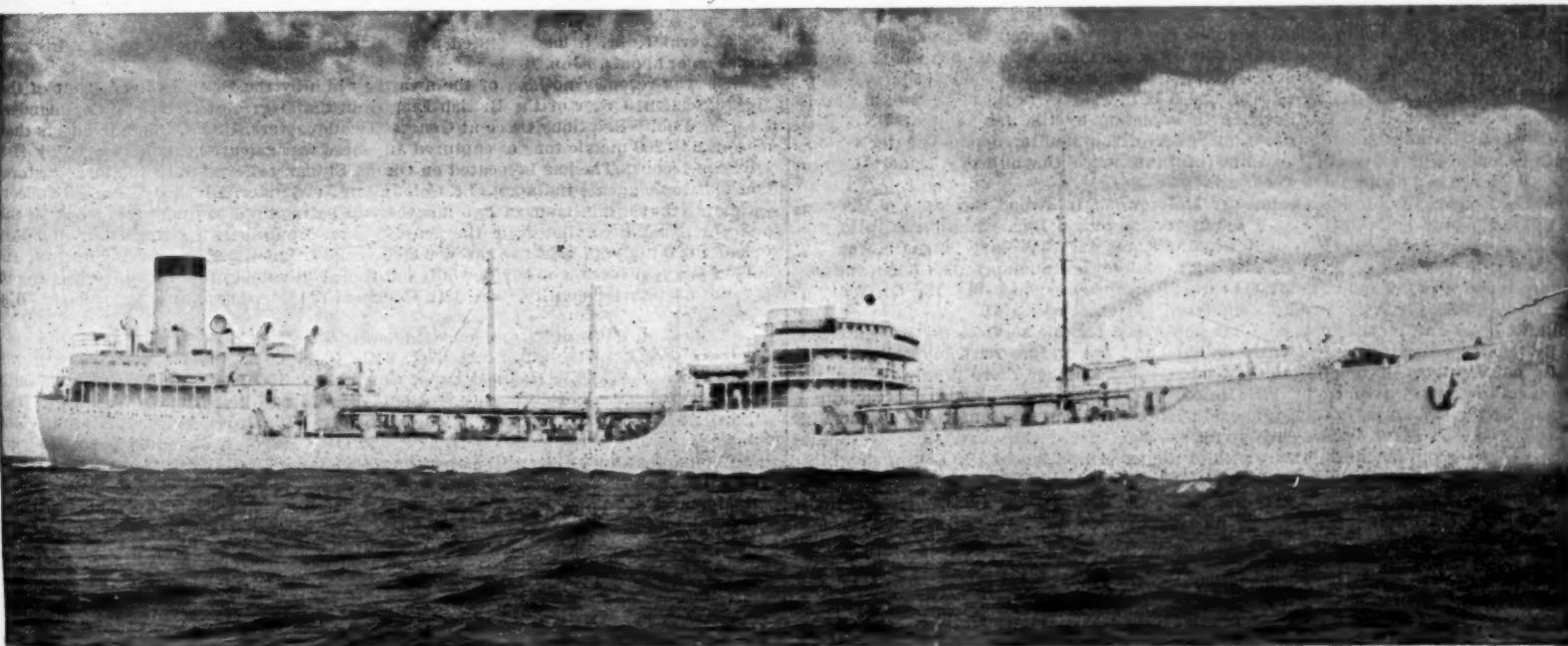
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

► **FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** General MacArthur's statement regarding the decisions on the control of Japan taken by the foreign secretaries of the Big Three at Moscow is to be considered as one made for the record rather than for controversy. He made his protest only after a State Department officer inadvertently made an inaccurate assertion, to the great embarrassment of the Secretary of State, that the Supreme Commander had been consulted and presumably had approved the decisions that were reached. Unquestionably General MacArthur does not look with pleasure upon a four-power arrangement with veto provisions that may well complicate his task. At the same time he realizes that an officer in his position is not required to be consulted on foreign policy as well as does the Secretary of War who felt called upon to point out this simple fact in a public statement.

Yet General MacArthur is the supreme commander directly charged with the control of Japan and should he find that under the new measures for formulating and executing control policy conditions had become highly unsatisfactory he would have this statement to refer to in support of any basic suggestions or action he should decide upon. As matters stand he is continuing to carry on in a sincere effort to make the new plan succeed.

Time will tell how it will work, with Australia which is especially interested in the economic administration of Japan and with Russia's views on the political administration yet to be developed. However, it is disquieting that communists in Japan are agitating dethronement of the Emperor, the safeguarding of whose position as the central authority we have pledged our word. State Shintoism and the divinity of the Emperor have now gone in accordance with policies we originally laid down, but the political authority of the Emperor through which order has been maintained in a defeated nation, in marked contrast with conditions in Germany, remain in circumstances that point toward an eventual constitutional monarchy.

There is the word of the Secretary of State that the views of General MacArthur were taken into consideration last October in formulating the plan which Mr. Byrnes took to Moscow and had adopted with some changes in language. There is no claim that the Supreme Commander ever approved the plan and it is admitted that he was not consulted in the final phases of the preparations for the conference or during the conference itself.

The plan, however, in three important particulars goes beyond any views General MacArthur had expressed last October. These were in the form of exceptions from our authority to give interim directives on questions regarding the control of Japan as set forth in the surrender terms, on fundamental changes in Japan's constitutional structure and on changes in Japan's government as a whole. While the Secretary of State had the third exception modified, if not nullified by a clause permitting General MacArthur to appoint cabinet members by interim action, the first two stand unqualified. And General MacArthur's views were not invited on these points before or during the conference of the Foreign Secretaries. What they and the formula of control as a whole will amount to in actual practice remains to be seen, but the entire situation is of a nature that may well cause General MacArthur concern for the future success of an administration that has thus far been exceptionally successful, as indicated by his first formal report that was issued only this week.

The clarifying statements made by the Secretary of State concerning the agreement at Moscow for control of Atomic energy have reassured Congress which had been apprehensive lest the secret "know-how" of the manufacture of the bomb would be given away. As a result Congress feels easier while the tension produced internationally by the bomb factor has lessened. It now appears that our ranking military representative when the question is taken up by the assembly of UNO will be Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, commander of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, who will represent the Chief of Staff when the military leaders of the Big Five meet in London next week.

The decision of Foreign Commissar Molotov not to attend the London Meeting of UNO can only be regarded as a rebuff for Secretary Byrnes, however valid the reason given of temporary physical weariness, for the Secretary of State went to Moscow with the hope of bringing about Mr. Molotov's attendance. His hope was for unquestioned Russian support of UNO through a top-level delegation. The designation of Andrei Vishinsky, vice foreign commissar, means representation by an official of brilliant mind and incisiveness who has performed notable services for Russia especially in recent months in Italy, the Balkans and the Middle East. While he is officially not top level, it remains to be demonstrated whether there is any diplomatic significance in the absence of Mr. Molotov. But this much is already certain—Russia by having all major questions referred at the Moscow Conference to the Big Three, Four, or Five, as the case might be, has placed the dominant role in the big powers for the indefinite future and to the subordination of UNO through which otherwise small nations might have an effective voice.

In the meantime, General Marshall has been welcomed by the Chinese factions as a mediator in their civil war and at a time when the Nationalist move to take over the province of Jehol is threatening serious complications in the efforts to end the internecine warfare, preliminary to definite moves for national unification. In Manchuria plans are preceding for restoration of Chinese Civil Administration and Mukden is reported stabilized under Chinese control but details have yet to be completed for the scheduled withdrawal of Russian forces from Manchuria by 1 Feb. In addition, Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, our commander in Korea, has moved for a meeting with the Russians for the purpose of implementing the Moscow decisions for consolidation of the two zones.

Our interest in the Open Door for commercial opportunity and in political independence of small states seems to have been respected in the treaty concluded with Siam by Great Britain, the first she has made ending the state of war with an enemy in World War II.

► **ARMY SERVICE FORCES.** Quartermaster Corps—Brig. Gen. Elmer F. Walder has been named, effective 10 Jan., commanding general of The Chicago Quartermaster Depot, Chicago, Ill. His present assignment is at ASF Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. George F. Lull, Deputy Surgeon General, retired 31 Dec. at his own request after thirty-three and one-half years in the Regular Army.

He has been appointed assistant secretary and general manager of the American Medical Association and plans to take up his new duties in Chicago late this week.

He was chief of personnel for the Army Medical Corps from 1940 to 1943, when he became Deputy Surgeon General.

The Darnall General Hospital near Danville, leased to the Government for military purposes in June, 1941, is expected soon to revert to the State of Kentucky under an order issued by the Surplus Property Administration. Although it has not yet been formally declared surplus, the War Department has indicated that the government has no further use for the property, which consists of about 1300 acres of land and extensive buildings and improvements. The State, on the other hand, represents that it is urgently needed for the care of tubercular and mental cases.

Ordnance Department—Brig. Gen. John H. Woodberry has been relieved from assignment to ASF Headquarters, Washington, D. C., and named commanding general of the Savanna Ordnance Depot, Proving Ground, Ill.

Signal Corps—Brig. Gen. Jerry V. Matejka assumed command of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., Friday, 28 Dec. He succeeds Col. Hugh Mitchell, Commandant of Eastern Signal Corps Schools, who was acting as Commandant for a short period prior to his arrival. General Matejka was informed of his new command at Kobe, Japan, on 15 Dec., where he was stationed with occupation forces.

After Pearl Harbor, General Matejka became Chief Signal Officer of United States Army forces in the British Isles. In August, 1942, upon formation of Allied Force Headquarters, he was assigned there as Chief Signal Officer and served in that capacity during the entire North African Campaign. General Matejka in July, 1943, became Chief, Personnel and Training Service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington. General Matejka embarked for the Philippines in June, 1945, to become Chief Signal Officer for Army's Service Command "O", which was slated to support the Sixth Army when it was to storm Kyushu last fall. He was later made Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff of ASCOMO, remaining in that capacity until ordered to Fort Monmouth.

General Matejka's wife soon will join him at Fort Monmouth. Their two daughters, Mrs. L. C. Sheetz, and Mrs. John C. Liggett, are both married to Signal Corps officers, Lt. Col. Sheetz with the U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Tokio, and Major Liggett with the Operations Division, War Department General Staff.

The Seventh and Eighth Signal Training Regiments at Camp Crowder, Mo., have been merged into a single Signal Training Group under Col. Kenneth F. March, former commanding officer of the Eighth Regiment. Lt. Col. Mathew C. Mautz has been assigned as Executive Officer and Maj. Clyde B. Adams as Director of Training.

Col. David E. Washburn, former Executive in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and Director, Office Service Division, has been designated Chief, Military Personnel Branch. His successor is Lt. Col. James W. Baldwin, former assistant Executive.

Other designations in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer include that of Maj. Walter F. McDonald as Chief, Administrative Branch; Lt. Col. Wallace W. Lindsay as Chief, Still Pictures Branch, and Lt. Col. G. Edwin Popkess, Jr., as Chief, Photographic Administrative Branch.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. W. C. Kabrich, Commanding General of the Pine Bluff Arsenal since last August, received orders from the War Department, effective 1 Jan. 1946, directing him to proceed to his home to await retirement. Prior to his present assignment, General Kabrich served as Chief of the Technical Division, Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, in Washington, D. C. As such, he was responsible for all research, development, procurement, and information on all material furnished or supplied by the Chemical Warfare Service. This included the development of large numbers and types of incendiary bombs used so effectively against the Axis powers; chemical weapons and munitions, smoke generators, gas masks, and other protective equipment.

General Kabrich has accepted a position in industry and will assume his new duties on or about 15 Jan. 1946.

He was recently notified of the award to him by the British Government of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the Degree of Honorary Commander.

The Public Relations Office at General Headquarters, USAF, Pacific, reports that more than 3200 metric tons of captured Japanese war gas are being destroyed by 41st Division troops. The gas is located on Okuna Shima, believed to be the largest storehouse of toxic agents in Japan. Lt. Col. Julian Newlander, Division Chemical Officer, estimates that a minimum of two months will be required to dump this stock in the ocean at least five miles from the nearest land. Containers ranging from 40-gallon drums to 90-ton vats hold the gases, which range from blister to vomiting agents. Included is a Nip version of our Lewisite but their equivalent of our mustard was found to be of an inferior quality. The 58th Chemical Service Company is busy on this disposal job.

Additional CWS units announced as entitled to battle participation credits are: Northern France—7th, 9th, 60th, 61st, 64th, 65th, 66th, 192d, 229th, 226th, 228th, 766th and 767th Chemical Depot Companies; 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 57th, 59th and 711th Chemical Maintenance Companies; 23d and 25th Smoke Generator Battalions and 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 161st, 165th, 167th and 171st Smoke Generator Companies; 30th, 31st, 32d, 34th and 35th Chemical Decontaminating Companies; 40th Chemical Laboratory Company; 51st, 54th, 104th, 111th, 112th, 114th, 120th and 122d Chemical Processing Companies; 81st, 86th, 87th and 92d Chemical Mortar Battalions; 807th, 808th, 814th, 815th, 857th, 859th and 873d Chemical Companies.

► **NAVY PERSONNEL.** Rear Admiral Richard L. Conolly has been made Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Administration, and Rear Admiral Forrest P. Sherman has been made Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Administration, and Rear Admiral Forrest P. Sherman has been made Deputy Chief of Naval operations for operations. Rear Admiral Edgar L. Woods has been appointed to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery at the Navy Department in Washington.

Commo. Clinton E. Blaine has been named Deputy Assistant Secretary of Navy, Material Division, and Commodore Kenmore M. McManes has been assigned to the Office of the Judge Advocate General. Commodore William L. Nelson has been assigned to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Department of State.

Rear Admiral Daniel V. Galloway, Jr., has been named Commander of Carrier Division 15. Another appointment is that of Commodore Benjamin V. McCandlish to duty on the staff as Chief of Staff and Aid to the Commander, Naval Forces, Northwest African Waters.

Commander John H. Cain has been assigned to the 8th Naval District, New Orleans, pending further assignment. Commander James D. Grant, has been appointed Commander of Submarine Division 102.

Meanwhile the Navy announced the assignment of a number of captains and commanders to command ships and submarines. Those include the following: Capt. James P. Conover the USS Refuge; Capt. Robert N. Hunter, the USS Franklin; Capt.

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Wendell F. Kline, the USS Guadalcanal; Comdr. Maurice Ferrara the USS Grouper. Capt. Noble W. Abrhams, the USS Amphion; Capt. Leon N. Blair, the USS Johnson; Capt. William H. Brockman, Jr., the USS Cahaba; Capt. Joseph H. Farrell, Jr., the USS Yellowstone; Capt. John Quinn, the USS Guadalupe; Comdr. Laurence Bennett, the USS Virgo; Comdr. Lief Sederholt, Commanding officer USS Ard; Capt. Warner S. Bodimon, the USS Briscoe; Comdr. Thomas Baskett, the USS Dogfish.

ARMY GROUND FORCES. Gen. Devers presented the Legion of Merit to Brig. Gen. William L. Mitchell and Col. Charles H. Bryan during ceremonies held at the Pentagon recently. Gen. Mitchell received the award for his services as Secretary, Deputy Chief of Staff, and Acting Chief of Staff at this headquarters during a period from June, 1942 to Sept. 1945.

The Legion of Merit was presented to Col. John G. Hill by Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, and to Maj. Lawrence L. Buck by Brig. Gen. Emil Lenzner, Chief of the Ground Signal Section.

Gen. and Mrs. Devers were guests of honor at a New Year's Open House held at the Officers' Club at the Army War College on New Year's Day.

Among the officers assigned to this headquarters recently are Col. Paul R. Weyrauch, FA, to the Ground Plans Section; Maj. Richard Snyder, AGD and CWO Lewis T. Watson, AUS, to the Ground Adjutant General's Section; Lt. Col. Donald J. Richardson, Inf., Ground Development Section.

Hdq., III Corps—Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, commanding general of the III Corps, presented the Distinguished Service Medal recently to Col. James H. Phillips at Corps headquarters, Camp Polk, La. The award was made in recognition of Col. Phillips' services as Chief of Staff, III Corps, from Feb. to May, 1945.

Maj. Gen. John P. Lucas, commanding general of the Fourth Army, presented the Legion of Merit to Brig. Gen. Basil H. Perry, commanding general of the 28th Infantry Division Artillery, and decorated the III Corps colors recently during ceremonies held at Camp Polk.

Col. George W. Wannamaker has left the III Corps for separation after two and a half years of service as Corps Chemical Warfare officer.

Hdq., First Army—Col. Walter T. Scott, recently appointed inspector general for the First Army, of which Gen. Courtney H. Hodges is commanding general, was recently awarded the Legion of Merit for his services as commanding officer of the 101st Infantry Regiment of the 26th Infantry "Yankee" Division. He was presented the award by Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, First Army Chief of Staff, during ceremonies held at First Army headquarters, Fort Bragg, N. C.

Gen. Kean also presented the Legion of Merit recently to Lt. Col. Edwin B. Grenelle, awarded for the latter's services while Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, of the 8th Infantry "Golden Arrow" Division.

Capt. Clyde M. Russell of this headquarters has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

Infantry School—Col. Jose M. Ortega Costre, assistant chief of staff of the Guatemalan Army, headed a party of 14 Guatemalan officers who arrived at Fort Benning, Ga., last week for courses at the Infantry School. The group will join officer representatives of other Central American and South American countries currently studying U. S. Army organization, training methods and military language. The brief courses to be given the visiting officers are designed to prepare them for inspection tours of other posts in the United States.

Cavalry School—Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hazlett, Commanding General of the Replacement and School Command, and Maj. Gen. Hugh S. Gaffey, Commanding General of the Armored Center, Fort Knox, Ky., visited the Cavalry School recently and made a routine tour of inspection.

Capt. Paul R. Williams has reported for duty with the Staff and Faculty and has been appointed assistant S-3.

The following officers have been relieved from active duty with the Cavalry School and have been attached unassigned to the Separation Center, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for relief from active duty: Capt. William B. Hurlburt and 2nd Lt. Neill P. McInnis, Cav.

Lt. Col. Wheeler S. Merriam, Staff and Faculty, has been appointed Chief of Publications and Review.

Maj. Thomas S. Jones has been placed on temporary duty with the Infantry School for attendance at the Infantry Officers' Course.

Among officers assigned to the Cavalry School recently are Capt. Jonathan R. Burton, Department of Motors; 1st Lt. Leon A. Lemotke, School Troops; 1st Lt. Walter F. Sanders, Schools Troops; 1st Lt. Charles G. Jennings, assigned as classification officer of the school personnel section; CWO Lloyd A. Pirtle, S-4 Section.

Armored School—Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Caffey, commandant of the Armored School, was decorated with the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit in a ceremony held recently at Fort Knox, Ky.

Presentation of the award was made by Maj. Gen. John S. Wood, commanding general of the Armored Replacement Training Center, in the presence of senior officers of the Armored School. Gen. Gaffey received the decoration for exceptionally meritorious conduct as commanding general of the XXIII Corps from Apr. to July, 1945.

In another ceremony held recently, Gen. Gaffey presented the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit to Col. Thomas F. Taylor, director of the Armored Officer Candidate School. The decoration was awarded for outstanding services rendered by Col. Taylor as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, of the V Corps from 4 Nov. 1944 to 9 May 1945.

A total of 38 second lieutenants were commissioned recently upon graduation from the Armored Officer Candidate School's 80th class. Brig. Gen. George W. Read, Jr., president of Army Ground Forces Board No. 2 and former commanding general of the 8th Armored "Super Sixth" Division, delivered the graduation address.

2nd Lt. John A. Mullendore was honor man of the class, selected because of outstanding leadership combined with a high academic average. 2nd Lt. Frank H. Shelton read an essay on "Leadership," selected in a competition entered by all members of the class.

Officers recently assigned include the following: Maj. Hugh F. Young, S-3 Section; Maj. Lewis C. Taynton and Capt. Henry D. Lockhart, Tactics Department; Maj. Robert J. Whitall, Capt. William F. Broming, Capt. Mark F. Falkovich and Capt. Stanley Lyons, all of the Weapons Department; Maj. Edwin C. Davis, Training Literature and Reproduction Department; Capt. George Harding, Capt. Eugene Sammons and 1st Lt. James W. Witt, all of the Communication Department; Capt. Vincent Corsi, Capt. Harold Mullens, 1st Lt. Orlando E. Vitullo and WOJG John L. Orr, all of the Full Track Department; Capt. Albert B. Landis, General Instruction Department; Capt. James W. Powell, Capt. Richard R. Ross, 1st Lt. John G. Alexander,

1st Lt. Emery E. Ebbert, 1st Lt. Elmer L. Miller and 1st Lt. Spencer C. Ridgway, all of the Training Group.

The following officers have been assigned to School Troops: Capt. Robert E. Hutchins, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment; Capt. Zane L. Anderson, Capt. William H. Hare and Capt. Alfonso S. Zawadski, all of the Motor Pool Detachment; 1st Lt. George P. Grommet and 2nd Lt. Joseph M. Wells, Tank Destroyer-Field Artillery Training Detachment.

Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center—Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright visited the Antiaircraft Replacement Center at Fort Bliss, Tex., last week en route to assume his duties as commanding general of the Eastern Defense Command.

Climax of Gen. Wainwright's visit was a reception given in his honor at the Fort Bliss Officers' club. In the receiving line at the reception were Gen. Wainwright, Maj. Gen. G. Ralph Meyer, commandant of the Antiaircraft Artillery School; Brig. Gen. Robert H. Van Volkenburgh, Antiaircraft Artillery School, and Mrs. Von Volkenburgh; Brig. Gen. George J. Forster, post commandant; Brig. Gen. Harry F. Meyers, commanding general of the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center, and Mrs. Meyers; Col. Oliver I. Holman, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Wainwright and Mrs. E. W. Clucas, Jr., Col. Holman's daughter.

Hdq., V Corps—Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, commanding general of the First Army, presented awards to officers at Headquarters of the V Corps, Fort Jackson, S. C., during ceremonies held recently.

The Distinguished Service Medal was presented to Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, commanding general of the V Corps, and to Col. Thomas J. Ford, chief of staff of the corps. The Legion of Merit was presented to Brig. Gen. George P. Howell, deputy head of SHAEF for nine months, and to Lt. Col. Robert E. Benjamin, formerly chief of the Ground Fiscal Section at Headquarters, Army Ground Forces.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 613)

Leon N. Blair, to Commanding Officer, USS Cape Johnson.

William H. Brockman, Jr., to Commanding Officer, USS Cahaba.

Chesford Brown, to Commander, Destroyer Division 252.

Edward J. Burke, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Grayson B. Carter, to Director Naval Reserve, 3rd ND, New York.

William D. Chandler, to relieved active duty.

Alvin P. Coburn, (MC(S), NR, to Separation.

Marion Y. Cohen, to Commander, New York Group, 19th Fleet, Bayonne, N. J.

James P. Conover, Jr., (Ret.), to Commanding Officer, USS Refuge.

Tilney C. Conwell, (DM), NR, to Separation.

Chauncey D. Crutcher, to 11th ND, San Diego, pending assignment.

David H. Davis, (MC), to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Vernon R. Dunlap, (CEC), NR, to Separation.

Otis J. Earle, to Training Center, San Francisco, pending assignment.

Richard C. Eley, (MC) (S), NR, to Separation.

Joseph A. Farrell, Jr., to Commanding Officer, USS Yellowstone.

Henry Farrow, to Bureau of Naval Personnel, pending assignment.

Joseph W. Fowler, to District Ordnance Inspection and Security Officer, Miami.

Samuel B. Frankel, to Naval Operations.

John F. Gallaher, to Commander, Transport Division 111.

John A. Glick, Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Stanley M. Haight, to Office of General Court Martial, 12th ND, San Francisco.

Ralph D. Handen, (MC), to Marine Training and Replacement Command, San Diego.

William L. Hoffheins, to Commanding Officer, USS La Salle.

William F. Holcomb, (MC), NR, to Naval Hospital, Oakland.

Charles F. Hooper, (DE), NR, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Charles B. Hunt, to 13th ND, Seattle.

Ralph B. Hunt, to Army-Navy Staff College, Washington.

Robert N. Hunter, to Commanding Officer, USS Franklin.

Kenneth C. Hurd, to Commanding Officer, USS Lamar.

Joseph F. Jelley, Jr., (CEC), NR, to Bureau Yards and Docks.

William C. Jennings, (DE), NR, to Commander, Escort Division 3.

Clyde H. Jensen, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Milton Johnson, to Commanding Officer, USS Nantahala.

John M. Kennaday, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Eugene J. Kerrigan, (S)(I), NR, to orders to home.

Wendell F. Kline, to Commanding Officer, USS Guadalcanal.

Robert F. Legge, (MC), NR, to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes.

William G. Ludlow, Jr., to Commanding Officer, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.

Duncan C. Macmillan, to Commanding Officer, USS Crenshaw.

Martin L. Marquette, (MC), to Medical Officer, Navy Special Hospital, Palm Beach.

John G. McClaughry, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Robert R. McGregor, to Naval Training Station, Newport.

John L. Murphy, to Commander, Inactive

Fleet, Norfolk.

Henry P. Needham, to Commander, Service Force, Pacific Fleet.

Charles E. Olsen, to Assistant Chief of Staff, 5th ND, Norfolk.

William P. Peizer, (S), NR, to Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Department of State, Washington.

Louis A. Puckett, (SC), to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

John Quinn, to Commanding Officer, USS Guadalupe.

Duette W. Ross, to Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Department of State, Washington.

Clarence G. Smallwood, (CEC), NR, to Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., pending assignment.

Joseph T. Talbert, to 11th ND, San Diego.

Steadman Teller, to Naval Operations.

Frank D. Urban, (MC), to Hospital, Norfolk.

Frank T. Watkins, to Chief of Staff and Aide-Commander, Submarines, Pacific.

James D. Wilson, (CEC), to Public Works Officer, 10th ND, San Juan.

Commanders

Leo T. Atkinson, (EM), NR, to Engineering Officer, USS Rochester.

Adolph J. Bartky, (S), NR, to Separation.

Laurence Bennett, to Commanding Officer, USS Virgo.

Robert B. Brown, (MC), NR, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

James G. Bulgrin, (MC), to Hospital, San Francisco.

John J. Cassidy, Jr., (CEC), to Potomac River Command, Washington, pending assignment.

Robert H. Close, to Training Center, San Francisco, pending assignment.

Elmer C. Clusman, (D), NR, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Horace L. Derivers, to Assistant District War Plans Officer, 1st ND, Boston.

Raymond F. Dubois, to Training Center, San Francisco, pending assignment.

Joseph E. Faltermayer, (DC), NR, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Maurice Ferrara, to Commanding Officer, USS Grouper.

George H. Grant, to Staff Supply Officer, 7th ND, Miami.

Francis J. Gundry, (MC), to Naval Amphibious Training Base, Coronado.

Wilber Hart, (MC), NR, to Hospital, San Diego.

Robert E. L. Henderson (MCS), NR, to Naval Dispensary.

Richard Holden, to Commanding Officer, USS Torsk.

James H. Howard, to Training Station, Newport, pending assignment.

William S. Howard, Jr., to Commander, Transport Division 121.

George K. Hudson, to Commanding Officer, USS Guam.

Hugh B. Jenkins, (A3), NR, to Air Force, Fleet, pending assignment.

Richard L. Kibbe, to Naval Operations.

Norman Livshin, (MC), NR, to orders home.

Myles R. Miller, (MC), to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point.

James M. Palmer, to Bureau Naval Personnel.

Lester J. Pope, (MC), to Fleet Air West Coast, San Diego.

Elmer C. Powell, (DE), NR, to Commander, Transport Division 112.

Arthur M. Purdy, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Everett O. Rigshee, to Naval Operations.

Joseph R. Rubins, to Executive Officer, USS Duluth.

Leif Sederholt, (DM), NR, to Commanding Officer, USS Arid.

Manley H. Simons, Jr., to Training Center.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 615)

1st Lt. J. P. Whitman, Seattle, Wash., to 9th Sv C, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
Capt. J. R. Tweddle, Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C.
Maj. D. E. Perella, Camp Planche, La., to Vet. Repl. Pool, Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. E. O. Nehmer, Camp Perry, Ohio, to Vet. Repl. Pool, Chicago, Ill.

1st Lt. D. R. Burley, Oakland, Calif., to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.

DIETITIANS

2nd Lt. D. K. Tidwell, Camp Atterbury, Ind., to 9th Sv C, Van Nuys, Calif.

2nd Lt. J. R. Powell, San Francisco, Calif., to 7th Sv C, Springfield, Mo.

2nd Lt. E. L. Harrison, Denver, Colo., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.

2nd Lt. F. E. Dunlap, San Francisco, Calif., to 7th Sv C, Springfield, Mo.

1st Lt. K. M. Kratoska, Denver, Colo., to 7th Sv C, Springfield, Mo.

1st Lt. M. L. Averill, Camp Kilmer, N. J., to 6th Sv C, Battle Creek, Mich.

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

1st Lt. P. T. Chabotker, Camp Atterbury, Ind., to 1st Sv C, Lovell GH, Ft. Devens, Mass.

ARMY NURSE CORPS

Lt. Col. I. W. Danielson, Walnut Grove, Minn., to MD Repl Pool, Ft. Dix, N. J.

1st Lt. A. L. Hartung, Cincinnati, Ohio, to 1st Sv C, Lovell GH, Ft. Devens, Mass.

1st Lt. E. M. Schola, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 1st Sv C, Framingham, Mass.

2nd Lt. E. J. Loomis, Battle Creek, Mich., to 7th Sv C, Denver, Colo.

1st Lt. E. A. Schisa, Wilmington, Calif., to 2d Sv C, Utica, N. Y.

Capt. K. E. Kovatovich, Gilbert, Minn., to 1st Sv C, Framingham, Mass.

1st Lt. E. L. Bailey, Denver, Colo., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

1st Lt. R. H. Weber, Wash., D. C., to CIC Center, Holabird Sig Dep., Baltimore, Md.

2nd Lt. R. C. Abramson, Balt., Md., to Engr Repl Pool, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

1st Lt. C. E. Bous, Wash., D. C., to 3d Sv C, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.

2nd Lt. R. L. Dowell, Drew Fld, Fla., to Engr Repl Pool, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

2nd Lt. R. O. Kincaid, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Engr Repl Pool, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

2nd Lt. R. D. Wilhelm, Cpl Beale, Calif., to Engr Repl Pool, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Capt. B. C. Koch, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq Second Army, Memphis, Tenn.

Maj. C. M. Wagner, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Dept. State, Wash., D. C.

Maj. L. L. DeNoya, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., to C & GS Sch., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Col. E. McFarland, Wash., D. C., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

1st Lt. T. Kwik, Baltimore, Md., to Engr Repl Pool, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

1st Lt. W. L. Mann, Baltimore, Md., to Engr Repl Pool, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Col. A. A. Larson, Cpl Plauche, La., to Engr Repl Pool, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

Maj. T. F. Bengston, Cpl Gruber, Okla., to So. At. Engr. Div., Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. C. A. Johnston, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Maj. G. E. Felder, Washington, D. C., to ASF Regional Sta. Hosp., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

2nd Lt. D. Field, Camp Beale, Calif., to Stockton, Calif.

1st Lt. R. A. Kelly, Milwaukee, Wisc., to OCO, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. L. E. Limbert, Atlanta, Ga., to Ord Repl Pool, Aberdeen Pr Gd, Md.

Capt. S. T. Renick, Aberdeen Pr Gd, Md., to Army Depot, Ga.

Lt. Col. Carl P. Schneider, Cincinnati, Ohio, to Washington, D. C.

Capt. H. A. Johnson, Aberdeen Pr Gd, Md., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.

Maj. G. D. Goetzke, Camp McCoy, Wisc., to QM Repl Pool, Camp Lee, Va.

Lt. Col. J. C. E. Wagner, Wash., D. C., to

OCO, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. L. W. Sharp, Aberdeen Pr Gd, Md., to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.

SIGNAL CORPS

Capt. J. J. McGahey, Camp Lee, Va., to 4th Sv C, Camp Blanding, Fla.

Capt. R. A. Edghill, Wash., D. C., to 805th Sig Sv C, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. J. W. Barr, Wash., D. C., to 805th Sig Sv C, Washington, D. C.

Capt. R. J. Shoemaker, Wash., D. C., to 3d Sv C, Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.

2nd Lt. R. D. Metcalf, Ft. Monmouth, to Det. 2d Sv C, Warrenton, Va.

Capt. N. J. Heyward, Monterey, Calif., to Sta. Hosp., Ft. Mason, Calif.

1st Lt. V. W. Cook, Washington, D. C., to 803th Sig Sv Co., Wash., D. C.

Col. R. W. Raynsford, Wash., D. C., to MI Tng Center, Camp Ritchie, Md.

2nd Lt. J. A. Tremblay, Wash., D. C., to Sig C Repl Pool, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

1st Lt. J. P. Lowenthal, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.

Maj. L. T. Goldsmith, Long Island City, N. Y., to 2d Sv C, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Col. L. S. Stickney, Decatur, Ala., to Sig C Repl Pool, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

1st Lt. W. Briggs, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to 3d Sv C, Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Lt. Col. G. H. Zimmer, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.

Lt. Col. A. J. Trummer, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Maj. J. F. Cox, San Francisco, Calif., to Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Capt. J. M. Ballou, Cpl McCoy, Wisc., to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Capt. M. M. Doyle, Newark, N. J., to AGO, Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. W. K. Church, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Buckley Fld, Colo.

1st Lt. W. A. McCullough, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

CHAPLAINS CORPS

Lt. Col. R. L. Schock, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 4th Sv C, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

1st Lt. R. A. Nelson, Camp Beale, Calif., to Ft. Mason, Calif.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Lt. Col. R. E. McMurray, Edgewood Ars., Md., to 80th Cml Mortar Bn., Cpl Campbell, Ky.

Col. P. R. Smith, Washington, D. C., to Hq V Corps, Ft. Jackson, S. C.

Lt. Col. D. C. Hester, Edgewood Ars., Md., to 2d Inf. Div., Camp Swift, Tex.

1st Lt. J. C. Fulkerson, Baltimore, Md., to CWS Rep Pool, Edgewood Ars., Md.

Capt. S. R. Melvin, Baltimore, Md., to CWS Rep Pool, Edgewood Ars., Md.

1st Lt. B. A. Czestochowski, Balt., Md., to CWS Rep Pool, Edgewood Ars., Md.

1st Lt. C. M. Kinzler, Camp Polk, La., to 2d Sv C, Ft. Dix, N. J.

TRANSPORTATION CORPS

2nd Lt. J. F. Nowack, Ogden, Utah, to 5th Sv C, Lordstown Ord. Depot, Warren, Ohio.

2nd Lt. A. B. Forer, Ft. Mason, Calif., to AGD AG Pool, Ft. Mason, Calif.

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE

2nd Lt. B. Michaelson, Ft. Myer, Va., to AGO, Washington, D. C.

Maj. M. C. Baillie, Cpl Claiborne, La., to 9th Sv C, Cpl Beale, Calif.

CAVALRY

2nd Lt. A. I. Watson, Indiantown Gap Mil. Res., Pa., to Ft. Dix, N. J.

1st Lt. R. E. Webb, Lexington, Va., to Lovell GH, Ft. Devens, Mass.

1st Lt. Marlin Green, Cpl Edwards, Mass., to Ft. Knox, Ky.

1st Lt. J. F. Griffin, Oakland, Calif., to Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Lt. Col. M. Moses, Washington, D. C., to MI Tng Center, Camp Ritchie, Md.

Capt. R. V. Reitan, Ft. Sill, Okla., to 7th Sv C, Minneapolis, Minn.

Capt. J. D. Thompson, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to ASF, Washington, D. C.

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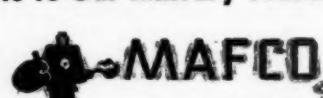
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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Col. M. A. Solomon, Camp Gruber, Okla., to MI Sv., Washington, D. C.
Capt. T. H. Cooper, Chicago, Ill., to University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.
Col. O. C. Trexel, Ft. Ord, Calif., to Army-Navy Staff College, Wash., D. C.
Col. M. M. Potter, Camp Pickett, Va., to US Joint Chiefs of Staff, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. L. M. Muhal, Lexington, Va., to MI Sv C, New York City.
Capt. J. M. Niemczyk, Washington, D. C., to Ft. Sill, Okla.
Lt. Col. C. A. Haggerty, Philadelphia, Pa., to 2d Sv C, WDPC, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
1st Lt. J. E. Samsa, Camp Atterbury, Ind., to PA Repl Pool FARTC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Lt. Col. R. M. Frink, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to HQ 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Col. Roy W. Kenny, Ft. Sill, Okla., to Ft. Jackson, S. C.
Lt. Col. W. O. Gall, Cp Swift, Tex., to Ohio State U., Columbus, as Asst. PMS&T.
Capt. C. G. Dahlberg, Ft. Sill, Okla., to Ohio State U., Columbus, as Asst. PMS&T.
Capt. Leon DeMers, Wash., D. C., to Camp Lee, Va.

INFANTRY

Lt. Col. R. C. Dickens, Camp Campbell, Ky., to MI Sv., Washington, D. C.
Lt. Col. W. E. Parker, Cp Grant, Ill., to 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
Maj. J. C. Emery, Ft. Benning, Ga., to OCS, Washington, D. C.
Maj. G. A. Burns, Cp Wheeler, Ga., to MI Pers. Pro. Dist., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Capt. J. S. Carrion, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.
Capt. E. Y. Stewart, Cp Fannin, Tex., to L. Wright High School, Ironwood, Mich.
Capt. W. P. Jennings, Ft. Benning, Ga., to U. of Ill., Champaign, as Asst. PMS&T.
Maj. B. H. Faulkner, Cp Fannin, Tex., to Ft. Worth (Texas) High School.
Capt. J. M. Schneider, Cp Hood, Tex., to MI Pers. Pro. Dist., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Capt. W. E. Brookman, Lexington, Va., to HQ 7th Sv C, Omaha.
Capt. D. C. Kelly, Wash., D. C., to HQ 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
1st Lt. K. C. Murray, Lexington, Va., to Camp Lee, Va.
2nd Lt. L. E. Nedland, Camp Lee, Va., to HQ 6th Sv C, Chicago.
1st Lt. R. M. Palmer, Camp Hood, Tex., to Dept. of State, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. L. M. Finders, Lexington, Va., to HQ MDW, Wash., D. C.
2nd Lt. B. D. Fahey, Camp Roberts, Calif., to Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Lt. D. M. Alldredge, Lexington, Va., to Camp McCoy, Wisc.

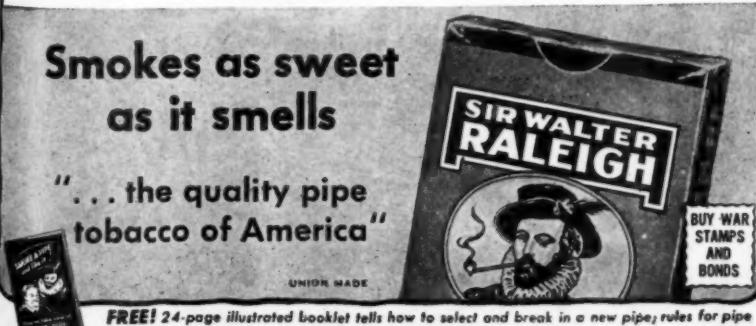
(Please turn to Page 622)



"Don't you have anything that smells as good as Sir Walter Raleigh?"

Smokes as sweet
as it smells

"... the quality pipe
tobacco of America"



FREE! 24-page illustrated booklet tells how to select and break in a new pipe; rules for pipe cleaning, etc. Write today. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville 1, Kentucky.

Army and Navy Journal

January 5, 1946

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VIKING

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PATENT PENDING

RIBBON BARS
They snap on in a jiffy...
while you wait.



HERE'S THE PERFECTED BAR

Quick as 1-2-3



1. First Ribbon Snaps On



2. Second Ribbon Snaps On



3. Third Ribbon Snaps On

AND IT'S READY TO WEAR

AND JUST LOOK AT ALL THESE FEATURES!

- Made for 1, 2 or 3 ribbons in $\frac{1}{8}$ inch or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch width
- Assembled in a jiffy...no tools
- No sewing...no stitching
- No pasting...no trimming
- Snap on in correct sequence
- Ribbons lie flat and snug
- Ribbons stay put...no sliding
- No waiting...no ordering
- Rustproofed, spring metal bar
- Adhered to metal base
- Clutch fasteners have point protection
- Lay flat against uniform
- With or without cellophane cover
- Priced no higher than inferior bars

HILBORN-HAMBURGER, Inc.
15 EAST 26th STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Quality Military Insignia & Equipment

MAJ. Gen. and Mrs. Shelley U. Marietta were hosts Tuesday at their annual New Year reception at Walter Reed Medical Center, entertaining for the officers of the garrison and their wives.

The party was held in the Officers' Club, gay with Holiday greenery, and Mrs. Marietta, gowned in pale blue brocade was assisted by the ladies of the post.

In the company were Mrs. Lloyd G. Lewis, Mrs. Wallace H. Graham, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Langer, Mrs. Stoner, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Schick, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Callender, Mrs. La Roche, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Royals, Mrs. Blates and Mrs. Price.

The Officers' Club at the Medical Center was also the scene of a gay party New Year's Eve, when some of the younger members of the post entertained at a progressive dinner which began at the Club but finished with apple pie a la mode at the quarters of the Surgeon General and Mrs. Norman T. Kirk. The company enjoying this gathering included Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Appleman, Lt. Col. and Mrs. James Souder, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jackson Moorhead, Lt. Marvin Kimball, USNR, and Mrs. Kimball (nee Kirk); Lt. Raymond Gellein, USNR, and his bride, who was Miss Callender, also Miss Helen Willum, Dr. George Callender, Jr., Mr. A. Kendall Whitehead, and Mrs. Harry Willard, another daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Kirk.

The Committee of the Nurses' National Memorial, of which Mrs. Kirk is a moving spirit have issued invitations for a luncheon meeting, Thursday, tenth January, at which Mrs. Harry S. Truman will be the guest of honor. It will be held in the East Room of the Mayflower Hotel, and citations of merit will be bestowed upon those who have already given substantial donations to the fund for the project.

Lt. Col. Louis J. Lampke, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Lampke, have returned to their home in Raleigh, N. C., after spending the Christmas holidays with their son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. V. D. Whatley, Jr., who have purchased the

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. ALEXANDER R.
BOLLING, JR.

who before her recent marriage to Capt. Bolling, USA, (USMA '43), son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Bolling, USA, was Miss Frances Amelia Bigbee of Little Rock, Ark.

home (4331 Hawthorn St., N. W.) formerly owned by C. A. C. Brum, Asst. Consul from Denmark.

Col. and Mrs. Sidney G. Brown entertained with a cocktail party at their home, in Bradenton, Fla., recently for Col. and Mrs. Allie Williams, and Mrs. Sidney G. Brown, Jr.

Colonel and Mrs. Williams have recently arrived from Columbus, Ga., and will make their home at Bradenton Beach. Mrs. Sidney G. Brown, Jr., with her young son, Glenn Allison Brown, will be with her parents while her husband, Lt. Col. Sidney G. Brown, Jr. is in Europe.

Assisting Mrs. Brown were: Mrs. Dan S. Blalock, Mrs. Arnold J. Funk, Mrs. Tom Dalton, and Mrs. M. K. Henderson.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Clayton Adams, USA-Ret., were the guests in compliment to whom her aunt, Mrs. Martin Vogel, entertained at a supper party New Year's Eve, some of the Service folk among the hundred or more guests being Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Ira Eaker, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Groves, Maj. Gen. James Ullo, the former Director of WPB, former Comdr. Krug, USN, and Mrs. Krug; Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick Witt, and Maj. Gordon Jones.

THE FULFILLMENT OF A DREAM

YGeneral James Harbord first thought of it...told the President of the Del Monte Properties Company what a wonderful place the Monterey Peninsula might be for officers in the service to retire to. Close to the historic Monterey Presidio, with a healthful, year-round climate, it offers every facility for sports and social activities.

The outgrowth of the General's suggestion was the Monterey Peninsula Country Club, now having a membership of approximately 400, including many retired officers. Members are elected; then purchase home sites and memberships at average costs of \$1,000 to \$1,500, with dues of \$5.00 per month. Full details upon request.

**MONTEREY PENINSULA
COUNTRY CLUB**
DEL MONTE ★ CALIFORNIA

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Posts and Stations

NORFOLK, VA.

3 Jan. 1946

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence N. Hinkamp were hosts on Christmas Day at their home in Bay Colony, Virginia Beach, in celebration of their 30th wedding anniversary. Guests numbered one hundred.

Comdr. Frederick L. Douthit, USNR, and Mrs. Douthit entertained on Friday afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock at their quarters in the Naval Base, in honor of the class of 1918, U. S. Naval Academy, of which Comdr. Douthit is a member. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. William J. Malone, Capt. and Mrs. Walter S. Macauley, Capt. and Mrs. Mays Livingston Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Hartt, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Harry W. Need, Capt. and Mrs. Walter L. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Graeme Bannerman and Capt. Stanley D. Jupp.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles K. Osborne were "at home" on Christmas Day for egg nog, at their home on Westmoreland avenue.

Lt. Everett R. Hetland, USNR, was host on Saturday evening at a dinner dance given at the Breezy Point Officers' Club at the Naval Base. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. George L. Compo, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Sanborn, Comdr. and Mrs. J. Bandys, Comdr. and Mrs. A. W. Barlow, Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Douthit, Comdr. Frank Boles, Lieut. and Mrs. James Lonergan, Lt. and Mrs. Paul Mason, Lt. and Mrs. M. J. Curtis, Mrs. George T. Sedlmaier, Mrs. Glenna Wells, Miss Eve Kirwan and Lt. Albert Bolaubin.

Lt. Fenton G. Jordan entertained Sunday evening at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club at a dinner party. The guests numbered fifteen.

Miss Ann Gough, whose marriage to Lt. Samuel George Leonard Hitch, Jr., USNR, will take place 12 Jan., was guest of honor on Saturday at a dessert bridge and crystal shower, given by Miss Elizabeth McPherrin at her home on Gates avenue. The guests numbered twenty.

ANNAPOULIS, MD.

1 Jan. 1946

Admiral and Mrs. Harry Hill entertained at an egg-nog party last Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Hill's aunt, Miss Stockett, on Prince George St.

Capt. and Mrs. John Bowers who came from Norfolk to spend the Christmas holidays at their home on Charles St. entertained at a Christmas party last week.

Capt. and Mrs. W. Taylor Smith entertained at a luncheon on Christmas Day at their home at "Acton."

Capt. and Mrs. René deRussy and their two young sons of Fairfax, Va., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Langdon D. Pickering of Ferry Farms.

Mrs. Daniel B. Banks gave an egg-nog party last week in honor of her son and daughter-in-law, Maj. John McMillan Banks, USA, and Mrs. Banks, of Ft. Bliss, Texas.

Mrs. Claude, widow of Col. David K. Claude, USMC, and her son, David, are visiting Col. Claude's mother, Mrs. Gordon H. Claude at her apartment on State Circle.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Samuel Purdie of Norfolk, are spending a few days with relatives in Annapolis.

Comdr. and Mrs. Donald Todd entertained yesterday afternoon at their apartment on Prince George St.

Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Baldridge were hosts at a Christmas party last Friday in their home at Wardour. Among their guests were their two sons, Comdr. Edward F. Baldridge, USN, and Lt. Jewett A. Baldridge, USN, who were home for the holidays.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

30 Dec. 1945

All roads in this vicinity will lead New Year's Day to Pasadena, where the colorful Tournament of Roses parade that morning will have as its grand marshal Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr., USN, and be witnessed by thousands of service set spectators of all ranks. Patricia Auman, 17-year-old native of this state, will reign as queen. A million fresh blossoms, effectively arranged, will be used on the Long Beach float to depict three types of vessels using this harbor, Navy ships, ocean liners and commercial boats. In the afternoon sports fans will utilize all available space to witness the exciting Rose Bowl clash



Fun for the CHILDREN

Books and Toys to Match their Age
\$12 for 6 months (6 gifts)
\$24 for 12 months (12 gifts)

All selections festively gift-wrapped, sent prepaid, with your card enclosed, signed as you tell us. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Gift-Of-The-Month Club

A-885 First Avenue New York 17, N. Y.

between Alabama gridders and California's Trojans.

Col. W. W. Hicks, USA, whose 42 years of service has been capped by the four war years and who will turn over his command tomorrow to Col. Henry C. Davis, USA, is being extensively feted just before his retirement. His final garrison review of troops at the fort was followed by a reception in his honor at the Officers' Club. Fellow officers will fete him Wednesday and the American Legion will honor him Thursday of this week, among other courtesies on the calendar, and Colonel Hicks, accompanied by Mrs. Hicks, will leave thereafter to reside in Coronado. The daughters of the couple are Mrs. John H. Daley, wife of Colonel Daley, who is now in Japan, and Mrs. William Coffman, wife of Captain Coffman of the USS Pennsylvania.

Notable visitors honored at luncheon Thursday at Roosevelt Base were Under Secretary of the Navy Artemus L. Gates, and Adm. William L. Friedell, USN, whose host was Comm. Schuyler Helm, USN.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Edward V. Reed came from San Diego for a holiday visit in Los Angeles with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Burns and one of the affairs by way of entertainment was an egg-nog party with 60 guests present to greet the visitors.

Rear Adm. Lawrence F. Reifsneider, who has been in the Pacific area since the beginning of the war, with one brief shore visit, joined Mrs. Reifsneider on the eve of the holiday season and the couple are making their headquarters at the El Cordova Hotel in Coronado.

Capt. Clark W. Virtue, USN, and Mrs. Virtue stopped off in the Southland en passant from New York and were entertained briefly by Mrs. Robert McGill of La Mesa before going on to Northern California, where the officer is to have duty in the hospital at Mare Island.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

E. Scott, USN, Class of 1946, U. S. Naval Academy, is on duty with the Submarine Service at New London, Conn.

No wedding date has been set.

Col. and Mrs. Buford Russell Nyquist announce the engagement of their daughter Joanne Demaris Briggs to Capt. J. Pat Kidd, AAF.

Miss Briggs attended schools in Clinton, Iowa and Ft. Worth, Texas and for the past three years has been an employee in the payroll section of the Ft. Worth Quartermaster Depot.

Captain Kidd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Patrick Kidd, 2714 Camila Street, Ft. Worth, Texas, attended N. T. A. C. at Arlington, Tex. and the University of Texas at Austin before entering the service. He has just recently returned from three years duty with the 13th Air Force in the Pacific. He is on terminal leave prior to resuming his studies at the University. The wedding will take place in February.

Miss Deborah Dickson Lombard, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Reginald T. Lombard, Tall Oak, Sunset Park, South Portland, Me., was married to Capt. Thomas Henderson Farnsworth, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. John F. Farnsworth of Washington, D. C., 19 Dec., in the First Parish Church at Portland, with a reception.

tion following at the Eastland Hotel.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of heavy white satin, with fitted bodice and bouffant skirt falling in a long train. Her long veil was held in place by a coronet of rose-point lace worn previously by her mother. White violets, butterfly orchids and gardenias formed her bouquet.

Mrs. Richard Lothrop was matron of honor and wore hunter's green velvet with hat of white orchids.

The other attendants were the Misses Helen Wicker, Betty Bledsoe, Patricia Small, Ruth Belle Henry and Mrs. Carroll Webber, Jr.

Captain Farnsworth had as his best man his father, and the ushers were Mr. Reginald T. Lombard, Maj. William A. McKeen, Capt. George W. Jones, Lts. Rowen Dalziel MacIlwaine and F. Donald Miller. The bride-groom who attended West Point and Cornell University will return to Germany to study.

Miss Elaine Elizabeth McCarthy, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jerrold D. McCarthy of Washington and Brooklyn, was married to Sgt. Theodore Philip Yrizarry, USA, at Moody Field, Ga., the wedding taking place at the home of the bride in Brooklyn, 22 Dec.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of white satin with tulle veil held by a Juliet cap trimmed with pearls and orange blossoms. Her flowers were orchids and stephanotis. Mrs. Henry Folger Cleaveland was her sister's matron of honor, and the best man was the bridegroom's brother, Mr. John C. Yrizarry of the U. S. Hospital staff, Jacksonville, Fla. They flew to Boston for their honeymoon. The bride attended Maryland College for Women at Lutherville, and the bridegroom attended St. Johns University, Brooklyn.

The marriage of Dr. Ruth Elizabeth Derouin, daughter of Lt. Col. (Ret.) and Mrs. Frank A. Derouin, USA, of 4707 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, to Dr. Frederic Gerard Burke, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Burke of Orange, N. J., took place 27 Dec. 1945, in the Memorial Chapel at Walter Reed Hospital. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Antonin Barrett, USA, assisted by the Rev. David V. McCauley, S. J., Dean of Georgetown University School of Medicine.

Mrs. Jean Fitzpatrick Derouin of Olean, N. Y., widow of the bride's brother, the late 1st Lt. Frank David Derouin, USA (USMA '43), was matron of honor for her sister-in-law. The other attendants were Dr. Emilie Black, a classmate of the bride's, Mrs. Sidney Ross and Mrs. John Richards, all of Washington. Dr. Sidney Ross of Washington was best man. The ushers were Dr. Edgar Davis and Mr. John Richards of Washington and Lt. Frank Sputz, USCG. After the ceremony a reception was given at the Officers' Club, Army Medical Center.

The bride, a graduate of Mount Holy-

Army and Navy Journal

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oke College and of the School of Medicine of the George Washington University, is completing her internship at Garfield Memorial Hospital and has been appointed to a prospective residency in pathology at the same hospital.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Seton Hall College and of the School of Medicine of Georgetown University. He is at present chief resident at Children's Hospital in Washington and clinical instructor in Pediatrics in the Schools of Medicine of George Washington and George Town Universities.

Capt. A. D. Blackledge, USN, and Mrs. Blackledge, announce the engagement of their daughter, Barbara, a Junior at the University of Arizona, to Lt. William J. Tipton, of the Army Air Corps, who has recently returned from Italy.

Lt. Tipton, who is a graduate of North Carolina State College, is the son of Mrs. William L. Tipton, of Forbes, N. C. No date has been set for the wedding.

31st Inf. Punch Bowl

The "Shanghai Bowl," large punch bowl owned by officers of the 31st Infantry Regiment, has been recovered at Corregidor where it had been hidden by the Japanese after the fall of the Philippines.

Officers of the regiment had purchased the bowl in Shanghai during a tour of duty there early in 1932, at the time of the first Sino-Japanese incident. Each officer had also bought a silver cup inscribed with his name. The bowl and the cups were donated to the regiment upon its return to its station at Manila in July, 1932.

The Japanese took the trophies when they captured the Philippines. Nothing had been heard about them until 21 Dec. of last year, when Maj. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, USA, Ret., commanding officer of the regiment at the time the bowl was purchased, received a message from Col. Harry Adamson, one of the original donors now stationed in Manila, stating that the bowl and cups had been recovered from Corregidor. General Gasser directed that they be turned over to the present commander of the 31st, which is now a part of the 7th Infantry Division at Seoul, Korea.

Investigate Service Supplies

The subcommittee of the special committee to investigate the national defense program this week announced its agenda.

The committee will look into the quantity, character, and location of supplies and equipment of both the War Department and the Navy Departments. In addition the Committee will peruse salvage and reclamation operations in the Pacific and in Europe, investigating reports received by the members concerning the destruction of usable supplies and equipment.

Dreamin' of a Close-up with a Pin-up?

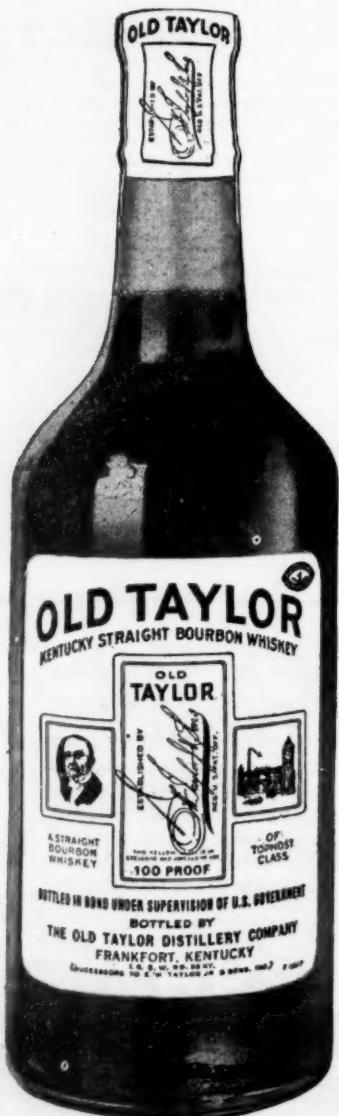
Honey, here's the ticket that gets you within squeezing distance . . . a clean-shaven face that promises to be soft and smooth next to hers. Brushless Burma-Shave does the job in quick order. The luxurious cream soothes your skin while protecting it from razor irritation. You can shave as closely as you like with no danger of that dry, drawn sensation. Buy Burma-Shave today!

Burma-Shave

NO BRUSH • NO LATHER



Of Topmost Choice



THE TRADITIONS OF OLD TAYLOR are those of Old Kentucky—a time when no way was too long, no trouble too great to instill in a noble whiskey the last ounce of mellow ness, bouquet and flavor. Try OLD TAYLOR today and one of life's pleasantest moments will be yours—a moment that shows why this great bourbon stands among those of topmost choice wherever good taste in whiskey prevails.

KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY

Bottled in Bond
—100 Proof

National Distillers Products Corporation, New York

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 619)

Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.

Capt. K. L. Dischler, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to 3d Sv C. Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.

Capt. L. E. Conein, Washington, D. C., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

AIR CORPS

1st Lt. J. K. Baumgart, Corpus Christi, Tex., to 66th AAF BU, S. Johnson Fld, N. C.

Maj. W. C. Bower, Eglin Fld, Fla., to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.

Capt. F. W. Lundh, San Francisco, to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.

1st Lt. S. Goldman, Camp Stoneman, Calif., to 4th Sv C. Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Capt. F. T. Mee, Andrews Fld, Camp Spgs., Md., to Dept. of State, Wash., D. C.

Maj. F. P. Daykin, Kearns, Utah, to AGO, Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. W. P. Gottlieb, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to WDPC, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Lt. Col. W. H. Reddell, Dallas, Tex., to 2000th AAF BU, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Capt. C. H. Garvin, Santa Ana, Calif., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

1st Lt. L. W. Cracken, Eglin Fld, Fla., to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.

Maj. J. J. Frisbee, Wash., D. C., to AAF Redist. Sta. 5, Greensboro, N. C.

Maj. R. K. Gary, Charleston, S. C., to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.

Capt. R. R. Dann, Maxwell Fld, Ala., to OCofS, Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. C. M. Gadsby, Baltimore, to AAF Air Trans. Command, Miami Beach, Fla.

1st Lt. Alexander Pukalo, Baltimore, to Lawson Fld, Ga.

1st Lt. A. A. Meyer, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Holabird, (Md.) Signal Depot.

1st Lt. P. C. Emmons, Wash., D. C., to 400 AAFBU, San Francisco, Calif.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Col. P. B. Nelson, Washington, D. C., to Ft. Monroe, Va.

Lt. Col. B. R. Brown, Erie, Pa., to AARTC, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Lt. Col. R. S. Baker, Charlottesville, Va., to Ft. Dix, N. J.

Lt. Col. C. W. McGeehan, Wash., D. C., to Sta. Hosp., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Maj. J. W. Wells, Indiantown Gap Mil. Res., Pa., to Camp Beale, Calif.

Maj. J. A. Vivian, Wash., D. C., to Camp Ritchie, Md.

1st Lt. J. W. Hanson, Cp. Stoneman, Calif., to AARTC, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

2nd Lt. K. T. Leary, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to 7th Sv C. Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

2nd Lt. H. J. Gordon, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to 2d Sv C. Ft. Dix, N. J.

2nd Lt. A. Słowińska, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to 9th Sv C. Camp Beale, Calif.

2nd Lt. J. J. Regan, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to 9th Sv C. Camp Beale, Calif.

2nd Lt. M. S. Bailey, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to 2d Sv C. Ft. Dix, N. J.

2nd Lt. G. Menzies, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to 2d Sv C. Ft. Dix, N. J.

2nd Lt. V. A. Mallard, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to 2d Sv C. Ft. Dix, N. J.

2nd Lt. M. M. Myers, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to 3d Sv C. Indiantown Gap Mil. Res., Pa.

1st Lt. Lois M. Tubb, Ft. Dix, N. J., to AG Pool NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. J. M. Tanner, Wash., D. C., to 2d Sv C. Westfield, N. J.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Maj. H. J. Skaar, Camp Lee, Va., to Camp Shanks, N. Y.

1st Lt. Herbert Brucker, Wash., D. C., to Holabird, (Md.) Signal Depot.

2nd Lt. M. W. Hampton, Ft. Devens, Mass., to Ft. Dix, N. J.

PMGO DUTY

Following officers from PMGO duty, Ft. Getty, R. I., to PMGO duty, Ft. Eustis, Va.: Ch (Maj.) John Dvorový.

Maj. Roger F. Holmes, Speel.

Maj. Kenneth K. Kolster, CMP.

Maj. Charles H. Kraus, CMP.

Maj. Henry L. Smith, Jr., AUS.

Capt. Guy E. Barnes, CMP.

Capt. Narcisse Gervais, Inf.

Capt. Richard N. Meyer, AC.

Capt. William G. Moulton, AUS.

Capt. Emanuel Targum, AGD.

1st Lt. Marx J. Block, CWS.

1st Lt. Erwin W. Goessling, AUS.

1st Lt. Arthur M. Grennan, CMP.

1st Lt. Morgan Hebard Jr., MAC.

1st Lt. William J. Palmer, CMP.

1st Lt. William Post, TC.

1st Lt. Hugo G. Rodeck, AC.

1st Lt. John H. Stratton, CMP.

2nd Lt. Jules D. Barnett, QMC.

2nd Lt. Silver W. Casbarra, CMP.

2nd Lt. Joseph J. Holkovic, CMP.

2nd Lt. Herman E. Jenkins, CMP.

2nd Lt. Hans H. Palmer, CMP.

2nd Lt. Elmer Resnick, TC.

2nd Lt. James R. Ruchti, FA.

2nd Lt. Bedrich M. Sabl, TC.

2nd Lt. Jack L. Schuman, CMP.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

C. S. Demings, New Orleans, La., to Hq 8th Sv C. Dallas, Tex.

A. L. Trolling, Wash., D. C., to 233rd AAF BU, Goodfellow Fld, Tex.

E. M. O'Connor, Camp Lee, Va., to Hq 8th Sv C. Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

A. W. Duffy, Ft. Mason, Calif., to ASF Tag Center, Camp Lee, Va.

WARRANT OFFICER (JG)

Marvin M. McDonald, Washington, D. C., to 3d Sv C. Richmond, Va.

Frederick J. Berman, Los Angeles, Calif., to Camp Butler, N. C.

Russell F. Marden, San Francisco, Calif., to 4th Sv C. Camp Gordon Johnston, Fla.

Robert E. Welch, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to 1st Sv C. Boston, Mass.

Ernest W. Greer, Chicago, Ill., to 385th AAF Band, Camp Anza, Calif.

RETIRED

Col. O. L. Spalding, (Brig. Gen. Ret.), FA.

rev. to retd. list as Col.

Col. W. B. Wilson, MC.

Ch (Col.) W. J. Donoghue.

Col. J. A. Stewart, QMC.

Lt. Col. G. Emery, QMC.

1st Lt. P. C. Forbes, ANC.

1st Lt. V. G. Raymond, ANC, p.d.

2nd Lt. E. L. Allen, ANC, p.d.

2nd Lt. C. E. Bonich, ANC, p.d.

2nd Lt. R. G. Rabinowitz, ANC, p.d.

2nd Lt. D. E. O'Sullivan, ANC.

2nd Lt. L. F. Patasci, ANC.

1st Lt. M. A. Morrill, ANC.

2nd Lt. R. P. Zitkovich, ANC, p.d.

2nd Lt. V. I. Grogan, ANC, p.d.

2nd Lt. K. E. Gay, MDD, p.d.

2nd Lt. T. C. Potter, ANC, p.d.

2nd Lt. O. P. Scheerer, ANC, p.d.

RESIGNED

Lt. Col. G. S. Bozalis, (Capt.), MC.

Maj. T. E. Potter (Capt.), MC.

Maj. A. R. Larchez (Capt.), MC.

Lt. Col. J. H. Smith (Capt.), MC.

Maj. H. L. Robison (Capt.), MC.

Maj. D. P. Ward (Capt.), MC.

CHANGE OF NAME

Maj. Mac Louis Schwartz, MC, to Mac Louis Sherwood.

Capt. Herman J. Cohen, DC, to Herman J. Coleman.

Capt. Joshua Joseph Bernard Hester, CW8, to Joseph Bernard Hester.

1st Lt. Rose A. Farrell, ANC, to Rose Farrell Connally.

1st Lt. Morris Kent, FA, to Morris Wittlin.

1st Lt. Samuel A. Bartschat, PT, to Elizabeth Bartschat Schnebly.

2nd Lt. Audrey Mae Young, ANC, to Audrey Mae Young Crafts.

ENLISTED MEN RETIRED

T.Sgt. W. A. Smith, DEML, as 2nd Lt.

1st Sgt. H. B. Taylor, AAF, as 2nd Lt.

M.Sgt. K. Bredvad, AAF, p.d.

Sgt. W. Hillman, Inf., as 1st Sgt., p.d.

Sgt. C. J. H. Smith, Inf., as 2nd Lt., p.d.

Cpl. J. A. Spencer, DEML, as S.Sgt., p.d.

M.Sgt. C. C. Tanco, DEML.

M.Sgt. J. W. Thomas, FA.

S.Sgt. F. J. Tighe, Inf.

M.Sgt. N. Thermonos, AAF.

M.Sgt. E. W. Tufly, AAF.

M.Sgt. J. Vetrano, AAF.

M.Sgt. W. T. Wright, sr., FA.

M.Sgt. G. M. Young, AAF.

1st Sgt. C. Chiles, Cav.

T.Sgt. H. R. Wylie, AAF.

S.Sgt. L. Tyler, Cav.

S.Sgt. L. Vacil, Inf.

S.Sgt. J. L. Walker, Inf.

S.Sgt. S. Walker, BI.

Tec./4 T. Weaver, OD.

M.Sgt. W. W. Williams.

(Please turn to Page 625)

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Born

AMTHOR—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 10 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George Mathew Amthor, a daughter, Georganne Marie.

AUERBACH—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 20 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John Auerbach, a son, Robert.

BALLARD—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 16 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. William Waldemar Ballard, a daughter, Susan Elizabeth.

BERGEN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William B. Bergen, TC, a son.

BRIGHT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Albert S. Bright, a son.

BURKE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 17 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Russell James Burke, a daughter, Suzanne Louise.

BURNS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Dec. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jack Burns, AAF, a daughter.

CHEEK—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 19 Dec. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Andrew Roy Cheek, a daughter, Margaret.

DACK—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 24 Dec. 1945, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Merle F. Dack, a son.

DAHMS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 20 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Reynolds George Dahms, a son, Kenneth Carl.

DAVIS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 20 Dec. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Glen Maurice Davis, a daughter, Glynda.

DEMARS—Born at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., 27 Dec. 1945, to WO and Mrs. James W. DeMars, a daughter, Gloria.

DULLING—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 18 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Harold Storms Dulling, a son, Robert.

EAGAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John J. Eagan, QMC, a daughter.

EPSTEIN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 19 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Sidney Edward Epstein, a daughter Judith Ann.

FRENCH—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 10 Dec. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. John Eugene French, a son, John David.

FRITZ—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Matt H. Fritz, CE, a son.

FUNSCH—Born at Bolling Field Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 30 Dec. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harold F. Funsch, USA, a son, James Steven.

GOODMAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Dec. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Milton J. Goodman, AAF, a son.

HAYES—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 25 Dec. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Joseph C. Hayes, a son.

HEITZBERG—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Dec. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Charles G. Heitzberg, GSC, a daughter.

HENDRIX—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 24 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John H. Hendrix, a daughter.

HOSINSKI—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 20 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William Anthony Hosinski, a daughter, Anne Marie.

JOHNSON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 16 Dec. 1945, to Ensign and Mrs. Charles Davis Johnson, USNR, a daughter, Joyce Leslie.

KINNEY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 22 Dec. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Charles B. Kinney, a daughter.

LANGLEY—Born at Our Lady of the Lake Sanitarium, Baton Rouge, La., 11 Dec. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. William C. Langley, CE, a daughter.

MARKEY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Dec. 1945, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Charles B. Markey, a son.

MILLER—Born in Community Hospital, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., 28 Dec. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. J. Norris Miller, AUS, a son. Lt. Miller is on duty in Japan.

MOYER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 12 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Edward James Moyer, a daughter, Bronwyne Rae.

NYBERG—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 19 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Vincent E. Nyberg, a daughter.

PILLON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 18 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. James Patrick Pillon, a daughter, Barbara Jean.

PITTS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 Jan. 1946, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. George T. Pitts, Jr., AUS, a son.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

George T. Pitts, 3d, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Raymond Dalley, USA, of Fort Myer, Va., and of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Pitts of Beverly, Mass., and great grandson of Mrs. Diana Pitts of London, England and Mr. Andrew J. May of Fort Myer, Va.

PORTER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ward F. Porter, Jr., a daughter.

RIVES—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 Dec. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. James V. Rives, CE, a son.

ROSWURM—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 13 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Richard Carl Roswurm, a daughter, Barbara Anna.

SADUR—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 Dec. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Marvin Sadur, MAC, a daughter.

SMITH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 24 Dec. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Fred C. Smith, GSC, a daughter.

SMOOKLER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 21 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Smookler, a son.

SOFFE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. George W. Soffe, MC, a daughter.

SPEED—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 Dec. 1945, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Francis H. Speed, CE, a daughter.

STAFFORD—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 10 Dec. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Osray Clarence Stafford, a daughter, Suzanne.

STEELE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Steele, CE, a son.

STEWART—Born at General Hospital, Bartow, Fla., 12 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. William R. Stewart, Jr., USA, a daughter.

TANK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Dec. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Tank, TC, a daughter.

TAPELY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Howard Tapley, CE, a daughter, John David.

THORPE—Born at Peck Memorial Hospital, New York City, 23 Dec. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. George M. Thorpe, AUS, a daughter, their second child, Elizabeth Ann.

TINETTI—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 27 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Arthur R. Tinetti, a son.

TULLOCK—Born at AAF Regional Hospital, Hammer Field, Calif., 24 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Willard D. Tullock, AC, a daughter, Patricia Ann.

VAUGHAN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 10 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Clyde Clifford Vaughan, a daughter, Alice Mae.

WEBBER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 Dec. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. George L. Webber, GSC, a daughter.

WILLIAMS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 10 Dec. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ivan Edwards Williams, a son, David Charles.

WORTMAN—Born at Bronson Methodist Hospital, Kalamazoo, Mich., 23 Dec. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Volney Winfield Wortman, USA, a daughter, Suzanne Carol. Colonel Wortman is on duty in Manila, P. I.

ZUGER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 24 Dec. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Max Zuger, a daughter.

Married

BENNER-FRY—Married in SS Philip and James Catholic Church, Baltimore, Md., 26 Dec. 1945, Miss Frances Page Fry of Baltimore, to Lt. James Ralph Benner, AUS, son of Col. and Mrs. Ralph Cobb Benner, USA of Washington, D. C.

BERTSCHY-GREENHALGH—Married in San Francisco, Calif., 26 Dec. 1945, Mrs. Edwina Davis Greenhalgh, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis, to Capt. Robert Sylvester Bertschy, USN, (USNA '24).

BOOCHEVER-OUTWIN—Married in the Naval Communications Annex Chapel, Washington, D. C., 28 Dec. 1945, Lt. Virginia K. Outwin, USNR, to Mr. Louis Charles Boochever of Arlington, Va.

BUNNELL-NICHOLS—Married in the chapel of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, New York, N. Y., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Nichols to Maj. Phil Wolfe Bunn II, AUS.

BURKE-DEROUIN—Married in Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 27 Dec. 1945, Dr. Ruth Elizabeth De-

rouin, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank A. Derouin, USA-Ret., to Dr. Frederick Gerard Burke.

CAPIN-BROOKS—Married in Christ Church, New York, N. Y., 15 Dec. 1945, Miss Ruth M. Keele Brooks of Bainbridge, N. Y., to Lt. Edward Dexter Chapin, AUS of Baltimore, Md.

CURRAN-SHUGG—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Short Hills, N. J., Ensign Caro Paget Shugg, USNR, to Lt. George L. Curran, MC of Ft. Dix, N. J.

DADD-POOL—Married in Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Va., 22 Dec. 1945, Miss Martha Lillian Pool, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Oscar James Pool, AUS, to Capt. Steven Draper Dodd, AUS, of Semmes, Ala.

DENNIS-STURDEVANT—Married in Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Mary Alice Sturdevant, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant, USMC, of Washington, to Sgt. John Value Dennis, AAF of Eastern Shore, Md.

DILTS-RODGERS—Married in Ware, Mass., 26 Dec. 1945, Miss Janet Dakers Rodgers to Capt. Peter Kirkbride Dilts, USA (USMA '41).

FARLEY-KERNAN—Married in St. John's Church, Utica, N. Y., 27 Dec. 1945, Miss Kathleen Peebles Kernan, of Utica, to Comdr. Edward Trotter Farley, USNR, son of Capt. Louis C. Farley, USNR.

FITZHUGH-FOX—Married in Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Louise Marion Fox to Maj. Andrew Fyfe Fitzhigh, AUS.

FRAZIER-JONES—Married in All Saints Episcopal Church, Chevy Chase, Md., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Patricia Jones, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. Douglas Jones, USN-Ret., to Maj. John Oliver Frazier, AUS of Indianapolis, Ind.

FRIEDLAND-FASTENBERG—Married in New York City, 1 Jan. 1945, Miss Bernice Fastenberg to Lt. (jg) Walter Friedland, (MC) USNR.

FUJKS-SANDS—Married in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, N. Y., 27 Dec. 1945, Miss Thirza Burr Sands of Yonkers, to Lt. (jg) Robert Spindler Fuks, USNR, recently returned from duty in the Pacific.

GIFFORD-GARBETT—Married in The Chapel in the Woods, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., 9 Nov. 1945, Miss Jeanette Texana Garbett to Lt. Francis Gifford, USNR.

HAMMOND-HENDRY—Married in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Tampa, Fla., 18 Dec. 1945, Miss Edna Sue Hendry of Tampa, to Capt. Charles Willis Hammond, AAF, of Baltimore, Md.

HARTMAN-PARKER—Married in Baltimore, Md., 24 Dec. 1945, Miss Helen King Parker of Baltimore, to Lt. Carl Hartman, Jr., AUS.

HOFFMAN-BLUMBERG—Married in Washington, D. C., 29 Dec. 1945, Lt. (jg) Teresa R. Blumberg, USNR, to Dr. Stanley H. Hoffman of Glendale Sanitarium, Glendale, Md.

HOLLANDER-TAMOR—Married in East Orange, N. J., 2 Jan. 1946, Miss Jane Betty Tamor, to Capt. Seymour Lawrence Hollander, AUS.

HUME-ELDERMAN—Married in Huntington, W. Va., 22 Dec. 1945, Mrs. Sara Maude Jackson Elderman to Lt. Oscar Lewis Hume, USNR.

JACOMINI-BAKER—Married in Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Mary Baker to Lt. Clement Hudson Jacomini, AUS.

KINZER-BOUCHER—Married in St. Louis, Mo., 2 Dec. 1945, Miss Marie Elizabeth Boucher, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Francis H. Boucher, USA, of Ft. Sill, Okla., to Maj. John Marvin Kinzer, USA, of Ft. Bragg, N. C.

LIVINGSTON-EVANS—Married in the home of the bride's parents at Kensington, Md., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Kathryn Evans, to Lt. Lyons Fendall Livingston, AUS.

MARTIN-SUMMERS—Married in St. Albin's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Virginia Brooks Summers to Col. Nathaniel Brooks Summers, USA.

MCARTHY-HOLOHAN—Married in St. Paul's Church, Princeton, N. J., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Katherine Marjorie Holohan to Capt. John Francis McCarthy, AUS.

McGRAIL-O'CONNOR—Married in St. Rita's Roman Catholic Church, New Haven, Conn., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Miriam Inez O'Connor to Capt. Albert Charles McGrail, CE, AUS.

MCNEIL-REED—Married in Mount Vernon Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 27 Dec. 1945, Miss Dorothy Irene Reed to Lt. Edwin Evan McNeil, AAF, son of Admiral and Mrs. Wilfred J. McNeil.

MORAN-COTTER—Married in St. Mary's Church, Dedham, Mass., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Polly Cotter of Cambridge, Mass., to Lt. Joseph H. Moran, 2nd, USNR, on duty at the New York Navy Yard.

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MYERS-SILVER—Married in Baltimore, Md., 22 Dec. 1945, Miss Shirley M. Silver of High Point, N. C., to Lt. Willard Baron Myers, AUS of St. Louis, Mo.

NATION-NEWMAN—Married in New York City, 28 Dec. 1945, Capt. Alice Parker Newman, ANC, to Lt. Charles William Nation, USNR.

NELMS-PERRIGEAUX—Married at Olean, N. Y., 19 Dec. 1945, Miss Jo Ann Perrigaux of Kansas City, Mo., to Lt. (jg) Charles Wilson Nelms, Jr., USNR.

NOLAN-BAVIER—Married in New Rochelle, N. Y., 23 Dec. 1945, PO 3c Barbara Bavier, USNR, to Lt. James L. Nolan, Jr., AUS.

O'BRIEN-HESS—Married in the U. S. Naval Training Station Chapel, Newport, R. I., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Mary Alice O'Brien, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas J. O'Brien, (MC) USN, to Lt. (jg) Robert E. Hess, USNR.

OWENS-JONES—Married in St. Mary's Church, Plainfield, N. J., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Marie Genevieve Jones to Capt. John Leo Owens, AUS.

PAINE-SHARRAH—Married in her parents' home in Hillside, Calif., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Margaret Sharrah, to Comdr. Stuart D. Paine, USNR.

PARK-RUSH—Married in the Second Presbyterian Church, Oil City, Pa., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Margaret Ann Rush to Lt. William Beecher Park, SC.

PAUL-LEHMAN—Married at her parents' home, New York, N. Y., 28 Dec. 1945, Miss Hilda Jane Lehman, daughter of former Governor of New York, Director of the U. S. Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and Mrs. Lehman, to Maj. Eugene L. Paul, AUS.

PHIPPEN-PETERSON—Married in Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 28 Dec. 1945, Miss Anne Peterson to Lt. Comdr. Robert Jordaine Philpenn, USNR.

RIEGER-AHERN—Married in Epiphany Roman Catholic Church, Grantwood, N. J., 27 Dec. 1945, Miss Mary Patricia Ahearn to Capt. John F. Rieger, of Woodside, N. Y.

ROLNICK-JACOBS—Married in New York City, 27 Dec. 1945, Miss Joan Jacobs of Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Lt. Gerald Rolnick, USMC of Dallas, Tex.

SAWYER-PAGE—Married in Freemason Street Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., 26 Dec. 1945, Miss Nina Jane Page of Houston, Tex., to Lt. Frederick J. Sawyer, Jr., AAF, of Norfolk, Va.

STARR-NOLAN—Married in New York City, 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Antoinette Nolan of Englewood, N. J., to Lt. (jg) Edward Starr, 3d, USNR, of Chestnut Hills, Pa.

STONE-DILTS—Married in Grafton, Mass., 25 Dec. 1945, Sgt. Louise Fisher Dilts, WAC, to Sgt. Sidney M. Stone, USA.

TEDESCHI-DUNBAR—Married in Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Jane Dunbar to Lt. Romolo D. Tedeschi, AUS, of Endicott, N. Y.

Van GRIFFIN-HARRISON—Married in the Falls Episcopal Church, Falls Church, Va., 19 Dec. 1945, Miss Anne Franklin Harrison to Lt. Col. Maurice Van Griffin, AUS.

WEBSTER-GARRISON—Married in the chapel of Riverside Church, New York City, 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Jean Garrison to Capt. Towner K. Webster, 3d, AUS.

WHITTINGTON-POINDEXTER—Married at the home of her parents, "Rosemary," Greenwood, Miss., 27 Dec. 1945, Mrs. Mary Jayne Gerrard Poindexter to Lt. Comdr. William Madison Whittington, Jr., USNR, son of the Representative from Mississippi and Mrs. Whittington.

WILSON-LOVEMAN—Married in the home of her mother in New York City, 29 Dec. 1945, Miss Hilda Loveman to Capt. Leo Wilson, MC, AUS.

WISEMAN-ZUCKERMAN—Married in Washington, D. C., 30 Dec. 1945, Miss Marion Zuckerman, to Capt. Leon Robert Wiseman, AUS, both of Washington.

Died

BRANN—Killed by a fall while hunting in the Tyrol, near Vienna, Austria, 29 Dec. 1945, Maj. Gen. Donald W. Brann, USA. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Dorothy E. Teel Brann, and a daughter, Mrs. D. E. McCrory. Major General Brann was Deputy Commander of U. S. Forces in Austria.

BURKE—Died at his home in Guantanamo City, Cuba, 28 Dec. 1945, Mr. Edmund Burke, official of the Guantanamo Sugar Company and Guantanamo Railroad, and well known to U. S. Naval and Marine Officers on duty in Guantanamo for the past 15 years. Survived by his widow, and two children. Also survived by his mother, two sisters and three brothers recently discharged from the Army, all of Haverhill, Mass.

BURT—Died suddenly at Los Angeles, Calif., 5 Dec. 1945, while en route with her husband to a station in the east, Mrs. Allie Burt.

(Please turn to Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

M. BURT—Wife of Col. Farlow Burt, Inf., USA. Surviving beside her husband, are a son, Farlow B. Burt of South Bend, Ind., her mother, Mrs. D. G. Berglund, sister, Mrs. Roy Boswell of St. Louis, Mo., and a brother, Mr. Dalmar G. Berglund of Redwood City, Calif. Interment was in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo., on 12 Dec.

BYRD—Died of starvation while a prisoner of war of the Japanese, 7 Feb. 1945, Lt. Col. Cornelius Zane Byrd, USA (USMA '29). Survived by his widow, the former Miss Luisa Davis daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Norman H. Davis, by a son, Cornelius Zane Byrd, Jr., 14 years of age and by four brothers, Comdr. O. F. Byrd, USN, Mr. George Byrd of South Carolina, Mr. Frank Byrd of Virginia and Mr. William Byrd of Maryland.

CHUBB—Killed in action over France, December 1942, Lt. William St. John Chubb, AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wistar Morris Chubb of 330 East 43rd Street, New York City, by a sister, Mrs. Donald Sheehan and a brother, Wistar Morris Chubb, Jr.

CLAEYS—Died in Los Angeles, Calif., after a brief illness, 25 Dec. 1945, Comdr. C. Donald Claeys, USCG. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Jessica Glendining Claeys, his father, Mr. August M. Claeys of Glen Ridge, N. J., and by two sisters.

CROSS—Died at her home 22 Trowbridge Road, Worcester, Mass., 14 Dec. 1945, Mrs. Louise Holden Cross, wife of Capt. George I. Cross, USA-Ret.

DENIG—Died at her home in Sandusky, Ohio, 30 Dec. 1945, Mrs. Jean Livingston Hubbard Denig, 90 years of age, widow of Commo. Robert Gracie Denig, USN. Survived by a son, Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, USMC-Ret., a daughter, Mrs. Grazia Shaw of Pacific Palisades, Calif., a grandson, Lt. Col. Robert L. Denig, Jr., USMC, now on duty in China, three granddaughters and one great-grandson, Robert Livingston Denig, 3d, and three great-granddaughters.

EASTMAN—Died 28 Dec. 1945, Col. William R. Eastman, USA-Ret., of La Jolla, Calif. Survived by his widow who is a sister of Maj. G. F. Patten, USA-Ret.

MCANDREW—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Dec. 1945, Mrs. Amelie Genevieve McAndrew, wife of Col. Patrick H. McAndrew, USA-Ret. Surviving, in addition to her husband, are Mrs. L. T. Greeley wife of Colonel Greeley, CWS; Maj. Thomas R. McAndrew, FA, at present stationed in Manila, P. I.; Miss Mary E. McAndrews of Washington, D. C., and 1st Lt. Cathryn K. McAndrew, MDD, recently returned from France.

SPEICHER—Died at Morristown, N. J., 31 Dec. 1945, Mrs. Anna Taylor Speicher, wife of Capt. Paul Speicher, USN-Ret., and mother of Lt. Paul E. Speicher, USNR, on duty at Puget Sound Naval Ship Yard, Seattle, Wash.

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Also survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Taylor of 5 Oliphant Drive, Morrisstown. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, Morrisstown, N. J., 3 Jan. 1946.

WYLIE—Died by drowning while motoring near Stettin, Poland, 26 Dec. 1945, Lt. Col. Andrew Wylie, USMCR, naval attache at the American Embassy in Warsaw, Poland.

Obituaries

Brig. Gen. Truman Everett Boudinot, USA, died suddenly 21 Dec. 1945 at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was returning from France by plane to spend Christmas with his family in Beverly Hills, Calif. Funeral services were conducted 28 Dec. at Arlington Cemetery, Va.

Born in 1895, he attended high school in Los Angeles and the University of California at Berkeley.

At the outbreak of World War I he was commissioned 2nd Lt. of Cavalry. He served on the Mexican Border against Mexican troops at Pilar, April 1918.

He served at various stations with the 4th, 8th and 5th Cavalry, as instructor at Fort Riley, and with the 1st Cavalry Brigade Headquarters.

As an advocate of Armored Cavalry, he served with the 7th Cavalry Brigade, Mechanized, and assisted in organizing and development of that unit in 1940.

He was promoted, March, 1942, to colonel and given the command of the 32nd Armored Regiment; July, 1944, to Combat Command B—3rd Armored Division, 1st Army.

On 25 July 1944 he spearheaded the breakthrough in Normandy, and the advance of the 1st Army through France, Belgium and into Germany. His Combat Command was the first to capture (Roetgen), a town in Germany, and his was the first unit to penetrate the Siegfried Line.

His personal frontline, fearless leadership at Mortain, St. Pois, and in other actions won for him the promotion to Brigadier General and his many decorations.

Decorations awarded:

Mexican Service Medal, World War I Service Medal, World War II European Theaters with 3 bronze stars, Legion of Merit Medal, Silver Star Medal with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters, Legion of Honor (French); Presidential unit citation, Air Medal, Legion of Honor (Belgium), and Croix de Guerre with Palms (French).

The General was an enthusiastic horseman and an expert polo player.

He leaves a wife, Lolita Sargent, and two sons, Truman E., a first-classman at West Point, and Burton S., aged 14, and his mother, Mrs. L. M. Boudinot, who resides at 308 So. Doheny Drive in Beverly Hills, Calif.

A memorial service was held Sunday, 30 Dec., for 1st Lt. William St. John Chubb, AAF, USA, who was reported "Missing in Action" over France 30 Dec. 1942.

The services were held in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, South Orange, N. J.

Lt. Chubb was the son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wistar Morris Chubb, the grandson of Col. Charles H. J. Chubb, the nephew of Gen. James L. Kerr, the great-grandson of Gen. Joseph Horace Eaton, and the great-great-grandson of Commo. Lewis Warrington.

Mrs. Jean Livingston Hubbard Denig, widow of Commodore Robert Gracie Denig, died at her home in Sandusky, Ohio, on 30 Dec.

Mrs. Denig was born in this same home on 1 Aug. 1886, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hubbard, a prominent pioneer family of Sandusky. Her father was president of the Second National Bank there.

Mrs. Denig is survived by one son, Brig.

Gen. Robert L. Denig, USMC-Ret.; one daughter, Mrs. Grazia Shaw; one grandson, Lt. Col. Robert L. Denig, Jr., USMC, now on duty in China; three granddaughters, Mrs. Roy Speir, Miss Jean Shaw, and Mrs. John Bland; one great grandson, Robert Livingston Denig, III, and two great-granddaughters.

Another grandson, Capt. James L. Denig, USMC, was killed in action at Kwajalein Island in January, 1944. Her late husband, Commodore Denig, died at Sandusky, 9 April, 1924.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 617)

San Francisco, pending assignment.

Richard J. H. Stanton, (DC), to Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

William B. Thomas, to Duty on Staff—Submarine Division 82.

29 Dec. 1945

Admirals

Rear Adm. Elliott Buckmaster, to Commander, Naval Operating Base, Okinawa.

Rear Adm. Daniel Hunt, (MC), to District Medical Officer, 13th ND, Seattle.

Rear Adm. Jack H. Duncan, to Chief U. S. Mission to Peru.

Rear Adm. Claud A. Jones, to relieved active duty.

Commodores

John R. Perry, to Bureau of Yards and Docks, pending assignment.

Benjamin V. McCandlish, to Commander, Naval Forces, Northwest African Waters.

Earl M. Stone, to Chief of Naval Communications.

Rear Adm. Charles W. Styer, to Assistant Chief Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Captains

Clarence M. Bowley, to Bu Pers, pending assignment.

William P. Burford, to Commanding Officer, Fleet Service School, San Diego.

Courtney Clegg, (MC), to Hospital, Bremerton.

Liles W. Creighton, to Commander, Fleet Training Group, Casco Bay.

LeRoy F. Farrell, (MC), to Receiving Station, Philadelphia.

Clifford A. Fines, to Commander, Destroyer Squadron 19.

Byron H. Hanlon, to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Dept.

Roger B. Nickerson, to Commander, Fleet Training Group, Key West, Fla.

Henry E. Richter, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Warner S. Rodimon, to Commanding Officer, USS Briscoe.

Paul H. Schraer, (MC), to Hospital, Carona, Calif.

James D. Whitfield, Jr., to Bu Pers, pending assignment.

Harry A. Woodbury, (D), to 3rd ND, New York, duty separation.

William L. Wright, to Bu Pers, pending assignment.

Commanders

Thomas S. Baskett, to Commanding Officer, USS Dogfish.

John H. Beatty, (S), NR, to Separation.

Richard B. Brodrick, (MC), to USS Jacinto.

John H. Cain, (CEC), NR, to 8th ND, New Orleans, pending assignment.

Thomas F. Charvat, (MC), NR, to Naval Hospital, Parrish Island.

Bladen L. Claggett, to Commanding Officer, USS Cutlass.

Cecil C. Collins, Jr., (MC), to USS Missouri.

Edward W. Coyle, (MC), NR, to Naval Hospital, Camp Wallace.

Harry C. Cunningham, (SC), (Ret.), NR, to orders home.

James H. Davis, to Duty on Staff—Submarine Squadron 6.

Horace C. Dudley, S(04), NR, to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Dept., pending assignment.

George H. Fetterman, (MC), NR, to Hospital, Philadelphia.

Eugene T. Foy, (MC), NR, to Hospital, Jacksonville.

Abraham Goldfarb, (MCS), NR, to 12th ND, San Francisco.

James D. Grant, to Commander, Submarine Division 102.

Richard V. Gregory, to Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet, New London.

Joseph A. Guard, to orders home.

Donald C. Guyer, (MC), NR, to Separation Center, Lido Beach.

Herbert J. Hartman, (CEC), NR, to Service Force, Pacific Fleet, pending assignment.

Cedric B. Hedolin, (MC), NR, to Hospital, Charleston.

Malcolm M. Hipke, (MCS), NR, to Hospital, Great Lakes.

Thomas H. Kelley, SC(S), NR, to Separation.

William Koppel, (MCS), NR, to Receiving Station, South Boston.

Frederick Kuhn, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Curtis J. Lee, (SC), NR, to Supply Officer, 19th Fleet, Astoria.

Ralph S. Lorimer, (SE), NR, to Bu Ships, temporary duty.

David H. McDonald, to Commanding Officer, Brown Field, Chula Vista.

Ray A. Mitchell, to Training Center, Roosevelt Base, San Pedro, pending assignment.

Charles B. Neely, (S), NR, to Separation.

Jewett O. Phillips, to Duty on Staff—3rd Fleet.

Lowry D. Reaves, (DC), NR, to Personnel Separation Unit, Great Lakes.

Roland W. Ricketts, (SC), to Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head.

George M. Rouzee, to Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant Naval Attaché for Air, Lima.

Russell C. Sergeant, (SC), NR, to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

John N. Shaffer, to Executive Officer, USS Montpelier.

Edward C. Spencer, (D), NR, to Commanding Officer, Anti Aircraft Training & Test Center, Dam Neck.

William D. Stubenbord, (MCS), NR, to Hospital, Quantico, Va.

Arthur E. Tatham, S(A), NR, to Separation.

Ralph E. Westbrook, to Executive Officer, Inactive Fleet, Tacoma.

Thomas J. White, (CEC), NR, to Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Lamar M. Wise, (S), NR, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Frank G. Wisner, to Separation.

2 Jan. 1946

Admirals

Rear Adm. Joel W. Bunkley, (Ret.), to relieved active duty.

Rear Adm. William K. Harrill, to Fleet Air West Coast, San Diego, pending assignment.

Rear Adm. Dixwell Ketcham, to Commander, Carrier Division 17.

Rear Adm. Frederick W. McMahon, to Commander, Carrier Division 7.

Rear Adm. Fred E. McMillen, (SC), to Field Branch, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Cleveland, pending assignment.

Captains

Richard B. Blackwell, (MC), to Training & Distribution Center, Camp Peary.

Alfred Chandler, (DC), to Dental Inspections Office, Navy Dept.

Charles L. Carpenter, to Naval Consultant and Liaison Officer between the Philippine Commonwealth and the U. S. Navy.

Claude W. Carr, (MC), to Naval Base, San Francisco.

Gordon L. Caswell, to 11th ND, San Diego, pending assignment.

Devere L. Day, to Commanding Officer, USS Chenango.

Milton T. Dayton, to Florida Group, 16th Fleet, Green Cove Springs.

Paul L. Devos, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Howell C. Fish, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Charles E. Harrison, to 4th ND, Philadelphia, pending assignment.

George L. Heap, to Staff—Battleships, Cruisers, Pacific.

Denis D. Humphreys, (D), NR, to Commanding Officer, USS Dawson.

Charles J. Hutchinson, MC(S), NR, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Elmer Klein MC(S), NR, to Separation.

Firman F. Knachel, (D), NR, to Commanding Officer, USS Wrangell.

Ralph A. Koch, (Ret.), to relieved active duty.

Andrew P. Lawton, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

John L. Melgaard, to Nearest ND, pending assignment.

Frank P. Mitchell, Jr., to Commander, Mine Division 6, Minecraft, Atlantic.

Orville K. O'Daniel, to Officer in Charge Experimental Diving Unit, Washington.

Albert C. Perkins, to Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Honolulu.

Robert V. Schultz, (MC(S)), NR, to Naval Operations.

Walton W. Smith, to Commander, Carrier Division 19.

Frederick C. Toal, SC(S), NR, to Separation.

William M. Walsh, to Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Trinidad.

Clarence G. Warfield, (SC), NR, to Officer in Charge, Central Navy Disbursing Office, Norfolk.

John H. Willis, to Commanding Officer, Naval Ammunition Depot, New Orleans.

Thomas L. Willmon, (MC), to Bu Med, Navy Dept.

Henry M. Wilson, (S), NR, to Separation.

Edward W. Young, to Training, Distribution Center, San Francisco.

Commanders

Harry A. Adams, Jr., (DE), NR, to Florida Group, 16th Fleet, Green Cove Springs.

Edward S. Amazeen, (SC), NR, to Foreign Liquidation Commission, Washington.

Richard R. Arib, (CEC), NR, to Service Force, Pacific Fleet, pending assignment.

Boyd A. Bankert, (A3), NR, to Air Station, Pensacola.

Norman J. L. Banks, (S), NR, to 3rd ND, New York, pending assignment.

Frederick M. Bannon, (MC), NR, to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Leroy J. Barnes, (MC), to Hospital, Philadelphia.

Darwin E. Bennett, (MC), NR, to Hospital, San Diego.

Carmel J. Bozzi, (MC), NR, to Hospital, Sampson.

Donald W. Byrd, (DC), NR, to Naval Station, Seattle.

Fort H. Callahan, to Assistant Chief Staff Logistics, 7th ND, Miami.

Wat T. Claverius, Jr., to Commanding Officer, USS Roberts.

(Please turn to Next Page)

Marine Orders
(Continued from Page 613)

Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. LePage Cronmiller, Jr., to resume inactive status.
Lt. Col. Frank M. Reinecke, from Headquarters to Parris Island, S. C.
Lt. Colonel Edward W. Durant, Jr's previous orders to San Diego Area modified; upon detachment from overseas, to Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. John E. Fondahl, overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. Robert H. Rhoads, to resume inactive status.
Lt. Col. Richard N. Johnson to be relieved from a. d.
Lt. Col. Benjamin D. Knapp to be relieved from a. d.
Lt. Col. William H. Hollingsworth to be relieved from a. d.
Lt. Col. Sidney R. Williamson to be relieved from a. d.
Lt. Col. Merrill M. Day, overseas and ordered to duty at Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. George W. Herring, Corpus Christi, Tex., to Jacksonville, Fla.
Lt. Col. John D. Howard, Jacksonville, Fla., to overseas.
Lt. Col. Jack R. Cram, overseas to Patuxent, Md.
Lt. Col. Charles W. Shelburne, Eagle Mountain Lake, Tex., upon discharge from medical treatment to Headquarters.
Lt. Col. James R. Hester, to Quantico, Va., upon discharge from Naval Hospital, Norman, Okla.
Lt. Col. Carl M. Longley, overseas to Cherry Point, N. C.
Lt. Col. Norman H. Bonter, overseas to Headquarters, Marine Corps.
Lt. Col. John F. Carey had been detached from duty at Cherry Point, N. C., and ordered to duty overseas.
Lt. Colonel Arthur J. Davis, Guam to Headquarters.
Lt. Col. John W. Antonelli, Sasebo, Japan, to Boston, Mass.
Lt. Col. Robert J. Putnam, upon discharge from hospital treatment to await retirement orders.
Lt. Col. Ralph W. Culpepper, to await retirement orders.
Lt. Col. Clair W. Shisler's previous orders to San Diego Area modified to Quantico, Va.

One thousand two hundred men of Mine-sweeper Squadron 12 have started home from the Pacific.

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Financial Digest

The most intense competition in the history of the food industry has been forecast for 1946 by Paula S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc. He predicts a decline in retail sales of \$1 billion under the estimated \$18 billion in 1945 if food prices drop approximately five per cent as the Department of Agriculture has anticipated. Approximately \$14 billion was received by grocery manufacturers in 1945 and Mr. Willis also predicts a decline of \$1 billion in this figure if the price decline develops.

Losses of railroads in 1946 also were seen by the Erie Railroad in a review of the railroad situation as of 31 Dec. R. E. Woodruff, Erie president, said that while passenger travel will continue heavy for some months to come, the current drop in the volume of freight being offered plus the greatly increased expenses will make it difficult for the railroads to earn profit which is necessary in order that they may continue to provide the efficient and progressive transportation service which the nation requires. He added that while the railroads were handling a heavy volume of business during the war they wisely used their earnings to reduce outstanding debt and fixed charges. Because of these reductions, he said, there is a general impression that the railroads will be in excellent financial condition in the future.

Reports from electric companies in many parts of the country reveal preparations for an era of expansion. The decline in the industrial use of electric energy since the termination seems smaller than was anticipated and reports reveal many requests for power from medium and small sized industries, usually the mainstay of national economy.

It is expected that the rubber industry will produce goods to the value of \$1,500,000,000 in 1946. This will be an increase of 66 per cent over production in 1939, the last year having an entirely peacetime production. It is estimated that the total consumption of rubber by the United States for 1946 will amount to 900,000 tons. The previous high was 780,000 tons in 1941, with pre-war years showing an average of 540,000 tons.

With 1945 the best stock market year since the 20's, many quarters expect a bright future despite the many problems which undoubtedly will confront the market during 1946.

New York Stock Exchange seats last year brought prices ranging from \$49,000 to \$95,000. The last figure is the highest since 1937.

More than \$1,576 has been contributed to the Nippon Union Theological Seminary by American troops.

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Merchant Marine

Delivery of the Victory cargo ship SS Brainerd Victory and the T-2 type tanker SS J. H. MacGaregill recently brought to a close two large wartime shipbuilding programs.

The cargo ship and the tanker were included in the 42 merchant vessels aggregating 333,667 deadweight tons delivered by merchant shipyards during November. The emergency program for Liberty-type ships was concluded during the month of October, with the delivery of the 20,710th vessel, the SS Albert M. Boe by the New England Shipbuilding Corp. on 30 Oct.

The first ship in this program, the SS Patrick Henry, was launched from the yard of the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., Baltimore, Md., 27 Sept., 1941. From the SS United Victory, pioneer of the merchant vessels of the Victory type, delivered 29 Feb. 1944, by the Portland yard of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corp., until this last of the type, the Brainerd Victory, delivered by the same yard 23 Nov. 1945, merchant shipyards have turned out 531 Victory ships.

A bill to liberalize the right of seamen to medical care and treatment at Public Health Service facilities has been introduced by Representative Richard Welch and referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Under present regulations any seaman not more than 60 days removed from crew status is entitled to treatment at Marine Hospitals. Representative Welch's bill would remove all time limitations for seamen who have not changed their occupations, but who are unable to work because of age or disability.

The Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration have announced a modification of policy in connection with the designation of Berth Agents. It has been necessary for an operator to have owned and operated American vessels on the berth prior to 1 Sept., 1939, in order to be recognized as Berth Agent eligible for the assignment of vessels for cargo handling purposes, although the exigencies of war and special circumstances such as the shifting of the trading range of companies occasionally caused exceptions to be made to the rule.

In order to assist American shipping companies to reconvert from wartime to peacetime operations at the earliest opportunity and to encourage the expansion of the American Merchant marine along sound business lines, the future applications for designation as Berth Agent on a trade route will be entertained from established steamship companies having financial stability, organizational qualifications, and long-range plans which include the purchase of American vessels if such are not already owned, or the acquisition of additional vessels for operation on a route not served prior to 1 Sept., 1939.

Will Christen USS Tiru

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal has designated Mrs. John P. Cromwell to christen the USS Tiru, a new submarine tentatively scheduled to be launched 5 March 1946, at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Mrs. Cromwell is the widow of Capt. John P. Cromwell, USN, a Submarine Division Commander, who was lost aboard the USS Sculpin near the Gilbert Islands in December, 1943.

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ADM. JOS. F. FARLEY
New Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard

U. S. COAST GUARD

WITH simple ceremonies at the Treasury Department Building in Washington, D. C., the new Coast Guard Commandant, Admiral Joseph F. Farley, USCG, was sworn into that office on 2 Jan. Administering the oath was Frank Birgfeld, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, while the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Harry D. White, was in attendance.

Arrangements are being made for a joint Navy-Coast Guard public demonstration of loran airborne and shipboard equipment for transoceanic airlines, potential manufacturers of equipment, maritime interests and others. It is expected that the demonstration will be held on or about 19 Jan., in New York.

According to reports a representative from Coast Guard Headquarters is now in Canada on a special site survey for the establishment of radio stations to be used in conjunction with the Canadian "Musk-Ox" expedition to the Pole.

This assistance is being furnished at the request of the Canadian Government which wants to establish the service prior to the scheduled commencement of the expedition in February. One of the purposes of the expedition, which is being conducted by the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Navy, and the Coast Guard, is to survey and more accurately determine the magnetic pole.

The Coast Guard this week announced that all sealane buoys in the 5ND except two have been discontinued. The two remaining will be discontinued within twenty days after Diamond Shoal Lightship resumes Station.

Diamond Shoal Light Ship was scheduled to resume station on 28 Dec., and also on that date Cape Hatteras Radio-beacon was to have discontinued operation.

An all DCGO dispatch was released recently which assigns the Commanding Officers of the personnel separation centers to temporary additional duty as District Recruiting Officers. This assignment has been made in view of the expected slack demobilization period and urgent need for recruits and in view of a contemplated intensive recruiting drive.

Effective as of 1 Jan. 1946, Captains Rae B. Hall, John P. Murray, and Gustavus U. Stewart have been retired from the Coast Guard.

Housing For Veterans

The President this week signed S. J. Res. 122 authorizing appropriation of \$160,000,000, in addition to an unexpended balance of about \$35,000,000, to be used in providing living quarters for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families.

Two were injured recently when a Japanese explosive depot blew up at Kowloon.

Adm. King's Report (Continued from Page 611)

lines in a number of instances rescued stranded personnel and performed personnel evacuation duties, notably from Corregidor. The supplies and equipment delivered by submarines to friendly guerrilla forces in the Philippines did much to keep alive the spirit of resistance in those islands.

When our air forces came into positions from which they could intensify their attacks on Japanese-held territory, United States submarines were called upon to carry out lifeguard operations to rescue aviators forced down at sea in enemy waters. Sometimes assisted by friendly aircraft, which provided fighter cover and assisted in locating survivors, and sometimes operating alone, our submarines rescued more than 500 aviators during the course of the war.

Fifty-two United States submarines were lost from all causes during the war, forty-six due to enemy action, six due to accidents and stranding. These losses were due to continued penetration deep within the enemy zone of defense, far from our bases, and, until the last phase of the war, far beyond the areas where our surface ships and aircraft could operate. Because of the nature of submarine operations and the general necessity of submarines operating alone, the personnel loss in most instances was the entire ship's company. As heavy as were the losses in submarine personnel and equipment, submarine training and building programs supplied replacements so effectively that our submarine force at the end of the war far exceeded its pre-Pearl Harbor strength—and was the most powerful and effective in the world. The Japanese capitulation found our submarines on station searching for the remnants of the Japanese Navy and merchant marine, and on the alert to rescue downed aviators off the coast of Japan.

Submarines of the Pacific Fleet have been commanded by Vice Admiral C. A. Lockwood, Jr., since February 1943. Rear Admiral James Fife, Jr., has commanded the Seventh Fleet submarines, including a number of British and Dutch submarines, since December 1944. No account of submarine warfare in the Pacific would be complete without mention of the splendid contribution of the submarines of our Allies. These craft, operating in the southwest Pacific, contributed materially to the destruction of Japanese naval and merchant shipping, and inflicted losses over and above those previously listed.

(Continued next week)

Ordnance: Enemy and Ours (Continued from First Page)

again, it is doubtful that even with the possession of full technical details the Nazis could have organized production of the bomb as a practical reality before we had blasted their hopes with the same weapon.

Improvements on the German V-rockets were already made and ready for use; and a long range "booster accelerated" gun was already made and undergoing tests, while emplacements for it had been started on the Channel coast, to institute another type of long range bombardment of Southern England.

German jet-propelled planes were in an improved stage at the end of hostilities, and the long-range German submarine with a new submersible device promised to make the Atlantic Ocean once again a horrible battlefield.

Fantastic as some of their research may seem, recent developments in atomic research and physical discoveries do not preclude the materialization of even the most Jules Verne type of project. As the hour of defeat drew near, Nazi leaders sought to escape total disaster by concentrating effort on novel type weapons which they thought might make up for their deficiencies in manpower and materiel and could offset the hammering they were receiving from Allied air forces. It now appears that they diverted great energy and resources to this type of equipment, including the V-bombs, at the expense of their essential ground ordnance and airplane manufacture. This has been brought out by evidence of German engineers and production men, themselves, interrogated after their capture, who seemed to feel that more and more toward the end of the war, the qualitative and quantitative objectives of the German armament industry were controlled by politicians rather than professional military experts.

The publicity that accompanied post VE-Day disclosures of German developments, in many instances implied the attainment of great advances on German ordnance technology. That impression is false. Without detracting from German ingenuity in devising new methods and providing ade-

quate substitutes for critical materials, I can say that, generally, American arms and equipment were superior to those of Hitler's armies. Insofar as the Japanese are concerned, our superiority in quality as well as quantity was so marked that comparisons are almost needless.

Let us take some specific illustrations. Shortly after the Battle of the Bulge in the Ardennes Forest last December, a controversy flared in the American press over the quality of American tanks as compared with German armor. Arguments for both sides are well-known; what is not so generally known is the fact that, had the American Army been able to transport overseas and land heavy tanks on hostile shores and then been able to maneuver them over temporary bridges American Ordnance could have supplied them. Even before Pearl Harbor, the Ordnance Department had completed the development and testing of a 60-ton tank, mounting a 3-inch high-velocity gun. But American tactical experts, foreseeing an offensive war of movement that would require the maximum of mobility built into U. S. equipment, did not want a heavy, movable pill box, but asked for a speedy, maneuverable tank that could exploit breakthroughs but would not be counted on to make the initial break. On this type of mission our tanks performed most creditably.

General Patton said, after the French and German campaigns, that he could have never chased the Germans out of France and across the Rhine so rapidly had he been equipped with the German tank. And some of the top German tacticians later admitted that the Nazis had made an error in over-emphasizing the slugger type of tank, primarily a defensive weapon. Our tanks were faster, more maneuverable, more reliable. We had superior gunnery due to our gyroscopic stabilizer and hydraulic turret traverse.

Make no mistake about it: German ordnance was good. They had had twenty years in which to prepare for war and in many instances had put that time to excellent use. Their long-range artillery and railway guns were of the highest quality. Especially good was their famed all-purpose 88mm gun. Yet, in over-all effectiveness, our artillery such as our 3-inch, 90mm and 155mm guns; and our 240-inch howitzer gave us a superiority of firepower which was so deadly that the Germans often simply went under cover when we began lobbing over shells from those pieces. Our self-propelled artillery had the mobility to keep up with our tanks.

Their antitank guns were efficiently designed and excellent in performance. By comparison, the 57mm, borrowed from the British, proved inadequate and was succeeded in our Army by the 3-inch antitank gun. The Germans were considerably more advanced than we in the development of muzzle-brakes for their artillery and had early developed a recoilless 75mm for their paratroop operations in Crete and Africa.

The German butterfly bomb was so good that American Ordnance wasted no time in attempting to improve on it but copied it in toto. German mechanical time fuzes were especially effective, but American Ordnance had developed one that made all German fuzes obsolete. The newspapers have already told the details of that fuze, the VT, or proximity, fuze, use of which against the Germans produced a demoralizing effect.

The Germans themselves have conceded that American artillery was of the highest standards and, based on performance, American artillery ammunition was far superior. Whether because of sabotage or poor workmanship, the percentage of German duds was exceedingly high as compared with that of American performance.

The German rifle, basis of our famous Springfield model 1903, is admittedly an excellent weapon, but our semiautomatic Garand rifle or M-1 has no match in any army in the world. The Germans tried to manufacture a similar weapon; American Ordnance tests of captured semiautomatic rifles, however, showed they could not stand up to the Garand.

The Nazi emphasis on a great volume of small arms firepower was directly responsible for the high cyclic rate of fire of their machine guns, but as they gained in speed, they lost in accuracy, and the fighting GI had less respect for them than

for the German mortar. The design of the German mortar is fundamentally that of the American weapon, and the tendency of the American fighting man to acclaim the German mortar as superior to ours can be traced to the natural inclination of men under fire to underestimate the effect of their own weapons and overestimate the effect of enemy fire.

The reliability of American bombs and the destructive effectiveness of the caliber .50 aircraft machine gun can be attested by the ruins of German and Japanese cities and the wreckage of enemy planes.

As for the Japanese, they have long been technical imitators, and their weapons reflect that national characteristic. Much has been written about the Jap knee mortar. Admittedly, for the type of fighting for which it was originally designed, it was an excellent weapon. However, after American Ordnance had designed and produced a similar knee mortar, infantrymen in the Pacific rejected its use in preference to our own older 60mm and 81mm mortars.

The tanks of the Japanese were flimsy vehicles beside American armor; and their artillery could not compare with ours. Most of the Japanese big guns were emplaced naval guns. Although capable of great destruction, they were consistently misused and lacked mobility. The Japs introduced a rocket at Iwo Jima, but it was a crude one—a large

Army and Navy Journal

January 5, 1946

627

bomb with crude rocket propelling devices. And the Japs were far outclassed in the field of mobile and self-propelled artillery.

Our soldiers in the Pacific had great respect for Japanese small arms. The peculiar conditions of fighting in the terrain and climate showed these weapons in their best light. Japanese rifles were of low velocity, the cartridges, containing small powder charges, being fired from long barrels. As a result, in the close-in jungle fighting, these weapons produced little or no smoke or flash. The "man-stopping" effect of the bullet was small, however.

The American Army, on the other hand, believed in high velocity rifles, with bullets capable of incapacitating an enemy permanently.

Space does not permit of an extensive discussion of military characteristics of enemy materiel as compared to American. But all evidence points to one conclusion: Generally, German Ordnance was excellent, but except in a few instances, not as good as American arms; the Japanese had nothing which could be considered as a superior weapon.

The initial trainload of Hungarian Displaced Persons left the U. S. Seventh Army area 26 Dec., on their way toward repatriation in Hungary.

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